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THEO CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI CỦA BỘ GD & ĐT

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Quý Thầy, Cô giáo và các em học sinh thân mến!

Để giúp quý Thầy, Cô có thêm tư liệu giảng dạy và các em học sinh chuẩn bị tốt hơn cho kỳ thi Đại học môn tiếng Anh, chúng tôi xin giới thiệu cuốn sách **"Trọng tâm kiến thức và phương pháp giải đề thi môn tiếng Anh (theo cấu trúc đề thi của Bộ GD & ĐT"**.

Cuốn sách phân tích các mẫu đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng môn Tiếng Anh chính thức của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo cập nhật đến mùa tuyển sinh 2011. Cuốn sách có cấu trúc như sau:

Phần 1 giới thiệu về cấu trúc và nội dung đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng môn Tiếng Anh của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Phần 2 phân tích các dạng câu hỏi trong nội dung đề thi và trình bày chiến lược, kỹ năng hoàn thành tốt các dạng câu hỏi này. Cuối mỗi phần hướng dẫn kỹ năng đề có phần bài tập ứng dụng đi kèm. Các bài luyện tập được trích dẫn từ các tài liệu có uy tín và được điều chỉnh cho phù hợp với trình độ và kiến thức tiếng Anh bậc trung học.

Phần 3 giới thiệu các bài thi mẫu trong những năm gần đây để người học tự rèn luyện.

Hy vọng cuốn sách là cẩm nang không thể thiếu cho các em học sinh mong muốn chuẩn bị tốt cho kỳ thi Đại học và là tài liệu tham khảo để giảng dạy cho các Thầy, Cô giáo.

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I. GIỚI THIỆU CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG - ĐẠI HỌC

Test Overview
Test Structure
Test Question Types

Trong phần này chúng tôi sẽ giới thiệu sơ lược về đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng môn tiếng Anh theo định hướng của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo (Test Overview), Cấu trúc cơ bản của đề thi (Test structure) và Các loại câu hỏi phổ biến trong đề thi (Question types).

Test Overview

Đề thi tuyển sinh môn tiếng Anh có trình độ trung cấp (intermediate). Các nội dung thi thường gắn liền với kiến thức về tiếng Anh mà thí sinh đã được trang bị ở cấp trung học phổ thông (English 10, 11, 12). Đề thi ở dạng tự luận trắc nghiệm, không có phần nghe và nói. Nội dung đề thi nhằm kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ pháp, từ vựng, ngữ âm và khả năng đọc hiểu của thí sinh. Thời gian làm bài chính thức của đề thi Tuyển sinh Cao đẳng - Đại học môn tiếng Anh là 90 phút.

Mỗi đề thi tuyển sinh môn tiếng Anh của những năm lại đây có nhiều mã đề. Tuy nhiên tất cả các mã đề này đều có nội dung như nhau. Điều khác biệt giữa các mã đề là thứ tự các phần và các câu hỏi được đoả lại để hạn chế việc thí sinh trao đổi trong quá trình làm bài thi.

Test structure

Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng môn tiếng Anh gồm 80 câu. Tất cả các câu này đều dưới dạng trắc nghiệm. Mỗi câu hỏi đều đi kèm 4 lựa chọn cho câu trả lời và thí sinh chỉ chọn 1 trong số 4 đáp án cho sẵn đó.

Trong mỗi đề thi tuyển sinh môn tiếng Anh, 80 câu hỏi thường được phân bổ với các nội dung như sau: 30 câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức về ngữ pháp, từ vựng (Grammar and Vocabulary Questions), 20 câu hỏi đọc hiểu (Reading Comprehension Question), 05 câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ âm – cách phát âm các từ (Pronunciation Questions), 05 câu hỏi nhận dạng lỗi sai (Error Recognition Questions), 10 câu hỏi chọn câu gần nghĩa (Meaning Similarity Questions), và 10 câu điền từ (Gap-Fill Questions). Đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2011 có bổ sung một số lượng câu hỏi yêu cầu tìm từ / ngữ đồng nghĩa bên cạnh câu hỏi yêu cầu chọn câu gần nghĩa.

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3

Test Question Types

Grammar & Vocabulary Questions
Pronunciation Questions
Error Recognition Questions
Meaning Similarity Questions
Gap Fill Questions

Trong phần này chúng ta sẽ tìm hiểu từng loại câu hỏi được sử dụng trong đề thi tuyển sinh.

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

- Grammar questions
- Vocabulary questions
- Language Function Questions

Thể loại câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ pháp và từ vựng (Grammar & Vocabulary Questions) là loại câu hỏi chiếm số lượng lớn nhất trong tất cả các loại câu hỏi của đề thi. Thông thường đối mỗi đề thi tuyển sinh môn tiếng Anh, số lượng câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ pháp và từ vựng chiếm 30 trong tổng số 80 câu hỏi của đề thi.

Các câu hỏi Grammar & Vocabulary Questions bao gồm 3 nội dung chính như sau: Câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ pháp (Grammar Questions); Câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức từ vựng (Vocabulary Questions); và Câu hỏi liên quan đến chức năng giao tiếp ngôn ngữ (Language Function Questions).

Grammar Questions

Đây là dạng câu hỏi nhằm đánh giá kiến thức ngữ pháp gắn liền với chương trình tiếng Anh trung học phổ thông.

Dưới đây là một ví dụ của dạng Grammar Question :

If everyone ______, how would we control the traffic?

A. could fly B. flies C. can fly D. had flown.

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Trong câu hỏi trên thí sinh được yêu cầu chọn một trong 4 phương án trả lời đã cho sẵn (A, B, C, D) để câu được cho chính xác về ngữ pháp và phù hợp về nghĩa. Kiến thức được kiểm tra là cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 2 (Conditional sentence type 2) – câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại. Từ khóa của mệnh đề chính là "would" giúp chúng ta xác định phương án đúng là A (could fly) bởi chúng ta đã biết câu điều kiện loại hai có mệnh đề: mệnh đề if (if-clause) đi với mệnh đề thì quá khứ đơn (Simple Past Tense).

Vocabulary Questions

Loại câu hỏi này yêu cầu thí sinh nắm chắc khối lượng từ vựng phổ biến (active vocabulary). Thí sinh phải hiểu được nghĩa cơ bản của câu được cho sẵn và lựa chọn từ vựng thích hợp trong số 4 phương án được cung cấp sao cho từ được chọn vừa phù hợp về nghĩa vừa chính xác về hình thức với câu đã cho.

Dưới đây là một ví dụ của dạng câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức từ vựng:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

The Internet has enabled people to ______ with each other more quickly.

A. interconnect B. interlink C. interact (tương tác) D. intervene

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Câu hỏi này kiểm tra kiến thức từ vựng của thí sinh, cụ thể là khả năng chọn từ phù hợp để điền vào chỗ trống trong câu đã cho sẵn. Tất cả phương án trả lời đều là động từ và đều bắt đầu bằng "in". Để chọn chính xác phương án trả lời đúng, thí sinh cần hiểu rõ nghĩa của câu được cho (*Internet cho phép mọi người ...với nhau nhanh chóng hơn*). Như vậy động từ được chọn phải là động từ có nghĩa gần với nghĩa giao tiếp, hoặc tương tác. Vì thế phương án C (interact – *tương tác*) là đáp án chính xác nhất.

Ngoài động từ, câu hỏi về từ vựng cũng có thể kiểm tra kiến thức của thí sinh về các từ loại như tính từ, trạng từ hay danh từ. Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old ______.

A. independently B. respectfully C. separately D. respectively

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Do cả bốn phương án A, B, C và D đều là trạng từ nên chúng ta cần phải hiểu nghĩa của câu được cho để xác định đáp án đúng. Trong bốn sự lựa chọn thì B (respectively-lần lượt là) có nghĩa giá trị liệt kê tương ứng nên là phương án phù hợp hơn cả. Chúng ta sẽ phân tích chiến lược làm tốt thể loại câu hỏi Grammar Questions ở phần II.1 và chiến lược trả lời tốt câu hỏi loại Vocabulary Questions ở phần II.2.

Language Function Questions

Trong đề thi tuyển sinh môn tiếng Anh, câu hỏi về chức năng ngôn ngữ được lồng vào trong số 30 câu hỏi về ngữ pháp và từ vựng. Đây là loại câu hỏi mô phỏng một mẫu hội thoại ngắn của hai đối tượng đang tham gia giao tiếp để thực hiện một hành động lời nói (speech act) cụ thể. Trong câu hỏi này, phát ngôn của một trong hai đối tượng giao tiếp được cung cấp và thí sinh phải chọn lựa trong 4 phương án cho sẵn để hoàn thành phát ngôn còn lại.

Trong ví dụ dưới đây, chỉ phát ngôn của người thứ hai được cung cấp, thí sinh phải chọn phát ngôn phù hợp cho người đầu tiên từ 4 phát ngôn cho sẵn.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Ben: "______"

Jane: "Never mind."

A. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.

B. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?

C. Thank you for being honest with me.

D. Congratulations! How wonderful!

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Đối với câu hỏi này chúng ta cần hiểu rằng "Never mind" (Đừng bận tâm) à câu hỏi đáp phổ biến đối với câu xin lỗi. Vì vậy đáp án phù hợp nhất cho :âu này là A (Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned – *Xin lỗi fã làm ố màu tấm thảm của bạn. Để tôi nhờ nhờ người ta làm sạch nó*).

Ở ví dụ dưới đây, câu chúng ta cần xác định lại là câu hỏi đáp của đối ác thứ hai khi giao tiếp:

Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"

Jerry: "______."

A. No, it isn't

B. Not just now

C. No, I'll think it over

D. Forget it.

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Trong câu trên, chúng ta cần xác định lời hồi đáp cho một lời đề nghị Can I get you another drink? – *Tôi lấy cho bạn thêm một ly khác nhé*). Để láp lại lời đề nghị này chỉ có phương án B (Not just now – *Giờ thì chưa*) là hù hợp nhất. Chúng tôi sẽ giới thiệu chiến lược trả lời tốt các câu hỏi .anguage Function Questions ở phần II.3.

PRONUNCIATION QUESTIONS

- Stress Pattern Questions
- Sound Differenciation Questions

Loại câu hỏi thứ hai là câu hỏi kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ âm – cách phát m các từ thông thuộc trong tiếng Anh. Loại câu hỏi này bao gồm hai nhóm câu hỏi nhỏ: Câu hỏi xác định trọng âm (Stress Pattern Questions) và câu hỏi phân biệt âm (Sound Differenciation Questions).

Stress Pattern Questions

Câu hỏi xác định trọng âm yêu cầu thí sinh nhận dạng từ có mẫu nhấn trọng âm khác với 3 từ còn lại. Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

A. organism B. attraction C. prevention D. engagement.

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Trong bốn từ trên chúng ta thấy rằng ngoại trừ A (organism – *sinh vật*) được nhấn âm tiết đầu tiên ['ɔ:gənizm], tất cả các từ còn lại đều được nhấn âm tiết thứ hai (atraction : [ə'trækʃn], prevention : [pri'venʃn], và engagement : [in'geidʒmənt]). Như vậy về vị trí của trọng âm thì phương án A (organism) khác với những từ còn lại, và là đáp án đúng.

Sound Differenciation Questions

Câu hỏi phân biệt âm yêu cầu thí sinh xác định được phần được gạch dưới (underlined part) nào của 4 từ được cho có cách phát âm khác với những phần được gạch dưới còn lại. Tất cả các phần được gạch dưới trong các từ được cho đều là những phần giống hệt nhau về spelling. Trong 4 phần từ được gạch dưới này (có thể là phụ âm, ví dụ: h, s, gh, nguyên âm,ví dụ: a, e, dipthong, ví dụ: ae,...) có 3 phần được đọc y hệt nhau và một phần đọc khác 3 phần còn lại.

Chúng ta xem ví dụ dưới đây :

Chọn từ (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

A. check B. chemistry C. change D. cheap

(Trích từ Đề thi tuyển sinh Cao đẳng năm 2007)

Trong ví dụ trên, tất cả các chữ gạch dưới đều giống hệt nhau về mặt spelling: *ch* tuy nhiên chỉ có *ch* trong **chemistry** được đọc là /k/ khác với *ch* trong những từ còn lại (/tʃ/. Vì thế đáp án đúng là B.

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- Traditional Reading Comprehension Questions
- Cloze Reading Comprehension Questions

Đây là phần câu hỏi chính của đề thi, gồm 20 câu, dựa trên hai bài đọc hiểu, mỗi bài có độ dài từ 500 đến 750 từ. Câu hỏi đọc hiểu gồm hai loại chính: Câu hỏi đọc hiểu truyền thống (Traditional Reading Comprehension Questions) và Câu hỏi đọc hiểu điền phần khuyết (Cloze Reading Comprehension).

Traditional Reading Comprehension Questions

Thể loại câu hỏi đọc hiểu truyền thống là câu hỏi được cung cấp trọn vẹn và thí sinh được yêu cầu chọn câu trả lời phù hợp nhất trong 4 phương án được cung cấp.

Dưới đây là một ví dụ của dạng câu hỏi đọc hiểu truyền thống:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions:

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this imbalance between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Question 1: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

A. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
B. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
D. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.

Question 2: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

Question 3: According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.
D. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.

(*Trích từ đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010*)

Như vậy trong cả ba câu hỏi trên, phần câu hỏi được cung cấp trọn vẹn. Bốn phương án trả lời A, B, C, D cũng là bốn phần hoàn chỉnh. Để xem chiến lược trả lời chính xác dạng câu hỏi đọc hiểu truyền thống, xin xem phần II.

Cloze Reading Comprehension Questions

Thể loại câu hỏi đọc hiểu điền phần khuyết là khi câu được cho không phải là câu hỏi mà là một câu phát biểu chưa hoàn chỉnh (incomplete tatement) về nội dung bài đọc. Phần chưa hoàn chỉnh này thường nằm ở uối câu phát biểu. Thí sinh chọn đáp án đúng từ 4 phương án được cho để oàn chỉnh câu phát biểu đó.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau về câu hỏi đọc hiểu dạng điền phần huyết:

ead the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your nswer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions:

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century echnology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated o make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to lescribe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that ealthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive ssembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was lestroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a rowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one nother on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of riticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a entle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well s the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget haplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, lmost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an utomatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers eed not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, urling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line nd cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the ace of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating echnology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social nessage, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they re victims of an over-mechanised world.

Question 1: According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from ______.

A. a conversation B. a movie C. fieldwork D. a newspaper

Question 2: The young farm boys went to the city because they were ______.

A. attracted by the prospect of a better life

B. forced to leave their sheep farm

C. promised better accommodation

D. driven out of their sheep farm

Question 3: The phrase "**jostling one another**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. running against each other B. pushing one another

C. hurrying up together D. jogging side by side

(Trích từ đề thi tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2009)

Chúng ta thấy rằng trong ví dụ trên cả ba câu hỏi đọc hiểu Question 1, Question 2 và Question 3 đều không phải ở dưới dạng câu hỏi. Cả ba câu trên đều là câu phát ngôn chưa hoàn chỉnh, có phần cuối được bỏ trống. Đáp án được chọn sẽ phải vừa phù hợp với nghĩa trong bài, vừa phù hợp với hình thức của câu được cho để tạo thành một câu phát biểu hoàn chỉnh về nội dung bài đọc. Chúng ta sẽ phân tích chiến lược giải loại câu hỏi đọc hiểu điền phần khuyết này ở phần II.

Các bạn cần lưu ý là bài thi có thể sử dụng cả thể loại câu hỏi truyền thống và câu hỏi điền phần khuyết đối với một bài đọc (passage).

ERROR RECOGNITION QUESTIONS

Đây là loại câu hỏi yêu cầu thí sinh xác định lỗi sai trong câu, từ đó kiểm tra được kiến thức ngữ pháp của thí sinh. Mỗi câu được cho sẽ được gạch dưới 4 phần, đánh dấu A, B, C, và D. Một trong 4 phần gạch dưới đó (underlined part) sẽ là lỗi cần được phát hiện.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau :

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the climbers
A B
decided not to cancel their climb.
C D

(Trích đề Tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2009)

Để chọn đúng lỗi sai, chúng ta cần biết rằng liên từ chỉ sự tương phản như Though / Although (*Mặc dù*) dùng để nối hai mệnh đề (clause) tuy nhiên trong câu trên phần xuất hiện sau Even though (*Dù cho*) và trước dấu phẩy (The extremely bad weather in the mountains – *Thời tiết trên núi rất xấu)* chỉ là một ngữ (phrase) chứ không phải là một mệnh đề. Vì vậy cách dùng của (Even) though trong trường hợp này là sai. Cách dùng chính xác sẽ là: "Despite / In spite of the extremely bad weather in the mountains,...", ởi vì Despite / In spite of cũng có nghĩa là *mặc dù* nhưng chúng được đi kèm mệnh đề. Như vậy đáp án của câu hỏi trên là A. Trong phần II.4 chúng tôi sẽ hướng dẫn về phương pháp giải đúng loại câu hỏi này.

MEANING SIMILARITY QUESTIONS

Đây là loại câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng xác định sự tương đương về nghĩa giữa câu được cho và bốn phương án được cung cấp. Tùy vào từng đề thi cụ thể số lượng câu hỏi loại này có thể là 5 hoặc 10 câu trong tổng số 80 câu hỏi của đề thi.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

A. They were not happy as they were wealthy.

B. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.

C. They were as wealthy as they were happy.

D. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.

(Trích từ đề Tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2010)

Trong ví dụ trên câu được cho: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy có nghĩa là: *Dù họ giàu có như thế đó, họ không hề hạnh phúc*. Điều quan trọng là chúng ta phải hiểu nghĩa của cách diễn đạt "far from" khi nó được dùng như một ngữ trạng từ (*còn lâu mới, hoàn toàn không*). Như vậy nghĩa của phương án B (Although they were wealthy, they were not happy – *Mặc dù họ giàu có nhưng họ không hạnh phúc*) gần nghĩa nhất với câu được cho; vì vậy B là đáp án đúng. Trong phần II.5 chúng tôi sẽ hướng dẫn các cấu trúc thường được kiểm tra trong phần câu hỏi chọn nghĩa câu tương đương.

GAP FILL QUESTIONS

Dạng câu hỏi này dựa vào một bài đọc ngắn (khoảng 170-230 từ), có chứa 10 chỗ trống trên bài đọc để thí sinh chọn từ các phương án trả lời điền vào mỗi chỗ trống cho phù hợp.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (1)______ it would be possible to set up a "village" under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (2)______ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (3)______ a depth of 40 feet. At a (4)______ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller "house". On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (5)______ many interesting scientific observations.

Question 1:

A. how B. which C. what D. whether

Question 2:

A. underneath B. down C. below D. into

Question 3:

A. at B. in C. from D. on

Question 4:

A. more B. any C. much D. some

Question 5:

A. caught B. done C. made D. exercised

(Trích đề Tuyển sinh Đại học năm 2009)

Như có thể thấy ở ví dụ trên, từ được điền có thể là danh từ, tính từ, đại từ, liên từ, động từ, giới từ, ... và phải vừa phù hợp với nghĩa của câu vừa phù hợp về hình thức với phần trước và phần sau của mỗi chỗ trống (gap). Chúng tôi sẽ hướng dẫn kỹ năng giải tốt phần này ở mục II. 5 của sách.

II. PHƯƠNG PHÁP GIẢI TỐT TỪNG PHẦN

- Test Strategies
- Practice

Phần này chúng ta sẽ tìm hiểu chiến lược giải tốt từng phần (Strategies) và sau mỗi phần sẽ có bài tập ứng dụng luyện tập các chiến lược đó (Practice).

Grammar and Vocabulary Questions

- Strategies for Grammar Questions
- Strategies for Vocabulary Questions
- Strategies for Language Function Questions
- Practice Exercises

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2,3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

II. 1. Strategies for Grammar Questions

* Xác định cấu trúc câu

Khi gặp câu hỏi loại này ngoài việc đoán nghĩa của câu chúng ta cần nhanh chóng xác định cấu trúc của câu.

Nếu câu có từ hai mệnh đề trở lên (hai động từ được chia) thì chắc chắn câu đó phải có từ nối - liên từ. Nếu chỗ trống (gap) xuất hiện trước 1 trong 2 mệnh đề thì có khả năng đó là liên từ nối hai mệnh đề.

Chúng ta xem ví dụ dưới đây:

Question 63: "You can go to the party tonight______ you are sober when you come home."

A. as soon as B. as long as C. as well as D. as far as

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2010)

Chúng ta thấy rằng trong 4 phương án thì C (as well as – *và*) không thể dùng để nối hai mệnh đề vì thế không thể là phương án đúng.

Tương tự, phương án D (as far as - *theo*) cũng không thể dùng để nối hai mệnh đề ngoại trừ cách nói: "As far as I know / can say"

(*Theo chỗ tôi biết*).

Phương án A (as soon as – *ngay khi*) có thể dùng để nối hai mệnh đề nhưng trong trường hợp này không phù hợp với nghĩa của câu nên phương án đúng là B: As long as - *với điều kiện*.

Như vậy câu hoàn chỉnh sẽ có nghĩa là: *Anh có thể đi dự tiệc tối nay với điều kiện khi về nhà bạn phải tỉnh táo không say.*

Chúng ta xem thêm một ví dụ dưới đây:

Question 56: The United States consists of fifty states, ______ has its own government.

A. each of which B. hence each

C. they each D. each of that

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009)

Trong ví dụ trên câu được cho có hai động từ được chia là "consists" và "has" chứng tỏ câu này có hai mệnh đề. Như đã nói ở trên câu có hai mệnh đề phải có một liên từ để nối hai mệnh đề đó.

Phương án B (hence each) có each - *mỗi một* có thể làm chủ ngữ cho động từ "has", tuy nhiên hence - *vì vậy* không được dùng để nối mệnh đề trong câu mà hence thường dùng để nối hai câu. Vì thế B không phải là phương án đúng.

C (they each) không có từ nối hai mệnh đề vì thế không phải là đáp án của câu này.

A (each of which) và D (each of that) đều có nghĩa *mỗi một trong số đó* vì thế hợp về nghĩa với câu đã cho - *Hợp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ gồm 50 bang, mỗi một bang đều có chính phủ riêng*, tuy nhiên chỉ có A (each of which) có đại từ quan hệ which trong mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định được phép nằm sau dấu phẩy nên đây là đáp án đúng.

* Nếu câu có sẵn từ nối thì việc xác định từ nối của câu cũng giúp chúng ta có khả năng chọn đáp án chính xác hơn. Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Question 46: They're staying with us ______ the time being until they can afford a house.

for + the time (bây giờ)

A. for B. in C. during D. at

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2010)

Trong câu trên chúng ta thấy câu có hai mệnh đề được chia và có từ nối (until) - *cho đến khi* dùng để nối hai mệnh đề. Chứng tỏ rằng câu không cần bất kỳ một từ nối hay cụm từ nối nào nữa. during / in (trong) + the time (suốt thời) (ngữ nối!)

Như vậy cả B, C và D đều không phù hợp vì khi đi với "the time" chúng đều là các ngữ nối hai mệnh đề của câu ("in/during/at the time" - "*trong/trong suốt/vào thời gian ...*"). Ví dụ: "During the time Mark was unemployed, he was very unhappy" - *Trong suốt thời gian Mark thất nghiệp, cậu ấy rất không vui.*

Vì thế chỉ có A (for) khi đi với "the time being" trở thành "for the time being" là một ngữ diễn đạt có nghĩa là "bây giờ / thời gian này" chỉ thời gian và không có chức năng nối hai mệnh đề, vì thế phù hợp nhất đối với câu đã cho sẵn: *Hiện nay họ ở với chúng tôi, cho đến khi họ đủ tiền mua nhà.*

* Việc xác định được cấu trúc câu và từ nối khi câu có nhiều hơn một mệnh đề cũng giúp chúng ta nhanh chóng nắm bắt kiến thức đang được kiểm tra. Ví dụ:

Câu 1: If she ______ sick, she would have gone out with me to the party.

A. hasn't been B. wasn't C. weren't D. hadn't been

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2007)

Sau khi xác định câu được cho có hai mệnh đề được nối với nhau bởi từ nối if (nếu) chúng ta biết đây là câu điều kiện.

Để xác định được thể loại câu điều kiện, chúng ta nhìn vào thì (tense) của mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh. Mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh trong câu trên có chứa cấu trúc động từ "would have + past participle" vì thế câu được cho là câu điều kiện loại 3 (Conditional type 3).

Từ đó chúng ta xác định được hình thức đúng của động từ "to be" của mệnh đề if phải ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past Perfect Tense). Như vậy phương án D (hadn't been) là phương án đúng.

* Khi câu được cho chỉ có một động từ được chia thì chúng ta xác định chủ ngữ và động từ.

Ví dụ:

Question 42: The captain as well as all the passengers ______ very frightened by the strange noise.

A. is B.were C. was D. have been

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2010)

Trong ví dụ trên chỉ có một động từ được chia, chính là động từ đang bị khuyết. Chủ ngữ của câu này là "The captain" (thuyền trưởng) là danh từ số ít, còn "as well as all the passengers" - *cũng như tất cả các hành khách* chỉ là ngữ mở rộng. Vì vậy chỉ có A (is) hoặc C (was) phù hợp với số của chủ ngữ (danh từ số ít). Tuy nhiên ngữ cảnh của câu (*Thuyền trưởng cũng như toàn bộ hành khách đều kinh hoàng bởi một tiếng động kỳ lạ*), cho thấy đây là một sự việc đã xảy ra và được tường thuật lại vì thế C (was) là đáp án đúng.

Trong ví dụ dưới đây, cả chủ ngữ và vị ngữ (động từ) đều khuyết. Cả 4 phương án đưa ra đều có chủ ngữ và động từ được chia.

Question 59: Not having written about the required topic, ______ a low mark.

A. my presentation was given B. the teacher gave me

C. the teacher gave D. I was given

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2010)

Tuy nhiên chúng ta cần xác định chủ ngữ của câu phải đồng thời là chủ ngữ của động từ ở dạng V-ing xuất hiện đầu câu (Not having written about the required topic – *Vì không viết về chủ đề được yêu cầu*), nên về cấu trúc chỉ có phương án A (my presentation was given a low mark – bài trình bày của tôi bị cho điểm kém) hoặc phương án D (I was given a low mark – *tôi bị cho điểm kém*) có thể phù hợp. Tuy nhiên xét về mặt nghĩa thì bài trình bày (presentation) thì không phù hợp với động từ viết (having written) nên phương án D là phương án chính xác.

Kiến thức về thì (Tenses) và các cách dùng đặc biệt của thì là một nội dung được kiểm tra thường xuyên trong đề thi tuyển sinh Cao đẳng và Đại học. Vì thế phần này chúng ta sẽ ôn lại cách dùng phổ biến và đặc biệt của các thì trong tiếng Anh.

Tenses & special uses (Thì và cách dùng đặc biệt của các thì)

Present simple tense

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They + V
He/She/It + V-s

Negative: I/You/We/They + do/ don't + V
He/She/It + does not /doesn't + V

Interrogative: Do I/You/We/They + V ?
Does He/She/It + V ?

Present simple tense diễn tả một trạng thái ở hiện tại (1), một sự thật/thực tế luôn đúng (2), một thói quen (3).

Ví dụ

(1) Mary is a student. (*Mary là sinh viên.*)

(2) The temperature on the sun is extremely high.
(*Nhiệt độ trên mặt trăng cực kỳ cao.*)

(3) We always get up before the sun rises.
(*Chúng tôi luôn thức dậy trước khi mặt trời mọc.*)

Present simple tense thường xuất hiện cùng các trạng từ chỉ tần suất xảy ra (adverb of frequency) của hành động như: always, frequently, often, usually, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never; hay các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian ở hiện tại như: now, nowadays, today, at the present.

♁Special use: Present simple tense được dùng trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai.

Chúng ta xem ví dụ sau:

When they arrive at the airport tomorrow, I will pick them up.

(*Ngày mai khi học đến phi trường tôi sẽ đón họ.*)

Present Continuous Tense

Form

Affirmative: I am
You/We/They are + V-ing
He/She/It is

Negative: I am not
You/We/They are not/aren't + V-ing
He/She/It is not/isn't

Interrogative: Am I
Are You/We/They + V-ing?
Is He/She/It

Present Continuous tense diễn tả hành động: đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói (1), dự định trong tương lai gần (2), và có tính tạm thời (3)

Ví dụ:

(1) What are you doing? (*Bạn đang làm gì?*)

(2) I am visiting my parents this weekend. (*Tôi định sẽ đi thăm ba mẹ cuối tuần này.*)

(3) Janes often walks to the school but this week she is riding a bicyle. (*Jane thường đi bộ đến trường nhưng tuần này cô ấy đi xe đạp.*)

✎Special use: Present continuous tense còn được dùng để nhấn mạnh sự không hài lòng của người nghe về một sự việc có tính lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ:

The new teacher is always complaining about us.

(*Giáo viên mới phàn nàn về chúng tôi suốt.*)

✎Chúng ta cần lưu ý có một số động từ không được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn (continuous tense) mà chỉ dùng ở thì đơn (simple). Các động từ này bao gồm:

+ động từ chỉ sự sở hữu: have, own, possess. Have chỉ được dùng tiếp diễn khi hàm chứa hành động.

Ví dụ: Mark is having a shower. (*Mark đang tắm.*)

+ động từ chỉ giác quan: smell, taste, touch, look, sound.

Ví dụ: She looks tired. (*Cô ấy trông mệt mỏi.*)

+ động từ chỉ hành động trí óc: think (cho rằng), understand (hiểu)

Present Perfect Tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They + have + Past participle
He/She/It + has + Past participle
Negative: I/You/We/They + have/haven't + Past participle
He/She/It + has not/hasn't + Past participle
Interrogative: Have + I/You/We/They + Past participle?
Has + He/She/It + Past participle?

Usage

Present Perfect Tense diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại (1) hoặc một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ nhưng không xác định thời gian (2).

Ví dụ:

(1) They have learnt English for 2 years.
(*Họ đã học tiếng Anh được 2 năm.*)

(2) We have been to France.
(*Chúng tôi đã từng đến Pháp rồi.*)

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường đi với các trạng từ như: never, ever, (not) yet, already, just, và lately/recently (gần đây).

✎Special use: Present perfect tense thường được dùng với cấu trúc so sánh cực cấp (superlatives)

Ví dụ:

It is the most beautiful song I have ever heard.

(*Đó là bài hát hay nhất tôi từng nghe.*)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They + have + been + V-ing
He/She/It + has + been + V-ing
Negative: I/You/We/They + have/haven't + been + V-ing
He/She/It + has not/hasn't + been + V-ing
Interrogative: Have + I/You/We/They + been + V-ing ?
Has + He/She/It + been + V-ing ?

Usage

✎ **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể sẽ tiếp diễn trong tương lai (chưa kết thúc).

Ví dụ:

They have been working on a new project.

(*Họ vẫn đang thực hiện một dự án mới*)

Past Tenses (Thì Quá khứ)

Simple Past Tense (Thì quá khứ đơn)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They/He/She/It + V-ed
Negative: I/You/We/They/He/She/It + did not/didn't + V
Interrogative: Did + I/You/We/They/He/She/It + V ?
"to be": You/We/They were
I/he/she/it was

Usage: Thì quá khứ đơn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

Janet dropped by at 8 last night.

(*Tối qua Janet ghé qua lúc 8 h.*)

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

♦Special use: Simple past tense được dùng với các cấu trúc: Would rather (thà …hơn) (1) và It is (about/high) time (Đã đến lúc) + Simple Past Tense (2).

Ví dụ:

(1) I'd rather you gave up smoking. (*Tôi muốn anh bỏ thuốc.*)

(2) It is time we went home. *(Đã đến lúc chúng ta về nhà rồi.)*

Past Continuous Tense

Form

Affirmative:	You/We/They + were + V-ing I/He/She/It + was + V-ing
Negative:	You/We/They + were not/weren't + V-ing I/He/She/It + was not/wasn't + V-ing
Interrogative:	Were + You/We/They + V-ing Was + I/He/She/It + V-ing

Usage

♦ Past Continuous Tense diễn đạt hành động đang xảy ra xung quanh một mốc thời gian trong quá khứ:

Ví dụ:

I was cooking at 6 o'clock last night.

(Đêm qua lúc 6h tôi đang nấu ăn.)

♦ Special use: Past continuous tense tả hành động làm nền cho hành động khác trong quá khứ

Ví dụ: While I was talking to Jimmy, I noticed his unusual behaviour.

(Trong khi tôi đang nói chuyện với Jimmy thì tôi để ý đến hành vi bất thường của cậu ấy.)

Past Perfect Tense (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + had + past participle

Negative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + had not/hadn't + past participle

Interrogative: Had + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + past participle ?

Usage

+ Past Perfect Tense diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ:

Ví dụ: When Mary got home last night, her kid had already been in bed.

(Khi Mary về nhà đêm qua, con cô ấy đã đi ngủ rồi.)

Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + had + been + V-ing

Negative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + had not/hadn't + been + V-ing

Interrogative: Had + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + been + V-ing ?

Usage

♦ Past Perfect Continuous Tense diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài và hoàn thành trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

Alan had been working on that project for 2 months by the time we joined his team.

Alan làm dự án đó được 2 tháng tính đến thời điểm chúng ta tham gia đội của cậu ấy.

Future Tenses (Thì tương lai)

Simple Future Tense (Thì tương lai đơn)

Form

Affirmative:	I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will + V
Negative:	I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will not/won't + V
Interrogative:	Will + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + V

Usage

+ Simple Future Tense mô tả một dự đoán chung chung trong tương lai:

Ví dụ:

Hopefully the commpany will find solutions to the current problem.

(Hy vọng là công ty sẽ tìm ra giải pháp cho vấn đề hiện nay.)

+ Simple Future Tense mô tả một quyết định xảy ra vào lúc nói:

Ví dụ:

A: It's raining. (*Trời đang mưa.*)

B: I will take the umbrella with me. (*Vậy tôi sẽ đem theo ô.*)

♦Special use: Simple Future Tense dùng để diễn tả lời hứa (promise) hoặc lời đe dọa (threat):

Ví dụ:

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 - ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

I will always help you whenever you need help.

(Bất cứ khi nào bạn cần, tôi sẵn lòng giúp bạn.)

Will + V khác với cấu trúc **To be going + to-infinitive. To be going + to-infinitive** diễn tả một quyết định xảy ra trước lúc nói (1) hoặc một dự đoán có cơ sở ở hiện tại (2).

Ví dụ:

(1) We ran out of food last night. We are going to buy some more.

(Tối qua chúng tôi hết thức ăn rồi.

Chúng tôi định mua thêm một ít nữa.)

(2) It's cloudy. It is going to rain very soon.

(Trời đầy mây. Sắp có mưa đấy.)

Future Continuous Tense (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

Form

Affirmative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will + be + V-ing

Negative: I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will not/won't + be + V-ing

Interrogative: Will + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + be + V-ing?

Usage

+ **Future Continuous Tense** diễn tả một sự việc sẽ diễn ra quanh một mốc thời gian trong tương lai (1) hoặc một hành động trong tương lai nhưng mang tính kế hoạch định kỳ (2).

Ví dụ:

(1) They will be shopping in Queen street mall this time tomorrow.

(Ngày mai vào giờ này họ sẽ đang mua sắm ở khu sắm đường Queen).

(2) I will be discussing this issue tomorrow at the weekly meeting.

(Tôi sẽ thảo luận vấn đề này ngày mai trong cuộc gặp định kỳ hằng tuần).

Future Perfect Tense (Thì tương lai hoàn thành)

Form

Affirmative:

I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will + have + Past particple

Negative:

I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will not/won't + have + past participle

Interrogative:

Will + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + have + Past participle?

Usage

Future Perfect Tense tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một mốc thời gian trong tương lai:

Ví dụ:

My sister will have reached the age of 35 in December.

(Chị tôi sẽ chạm tuổi 35 vào tháng 12.)

Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

Form

Affirmative:

I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will + have + been + V-ing

Negative:

I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + will not/won't + have + been + V-ing

Interrogative:

Will + I/You/We/They/ I/He/She/It + have + been + V-ing ?

Usage

+ Future Perfect Continuous Tense diễn tả một hành động kéo dài trong tương lai tính đến một mốc thời gian khác (1) hoặc một hành động trong tương lai mà sẽ dẫn đến một hậu quả có thể đoán trước (2).

Ví dụ:

(1) Alex will have been writing 8000 word essay for 5 days next Friday.

(Tính đến thứ 6 tới là Alex đã giành 5 ngày viết bài luận 8000 từ đó.)

(2) The kid will be cold as he will have been making a big snow ball all morning.

(Đứa trẻ sẽ lạnh vì cả buổi sáng đó nó sẽ đắp một quả bóng bằng tuyết lớn.)

Special structures (Cấu trúc đặc biệt)

Mệnh đề That (That- clause) trong hai cấu trúc sau có động từ ở dạng nguyên mẫu / KHÔNG chia theo ngôi và số của chủ ngữ.

(1) It is imperative/critical/important/vital/essential + (that) clause

(2) Subject + suggested/recommended/advised/ + (that) clause

Ví dụ:

(1) It is important that the student do all the homework.

(Điều quan trọng là sinh viên đó phải làm hết bài tập về nhà.)

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ĐC 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

(2) The doctor suggested that the patient stay in bed at least for 8 days.
(*Bác sĩ yêu cầu bệnh nhân đó nằm trên giường ít nhất 8 ngày.*)

II. 2. Strategies for Vocabulary Questions

❖ Đối với câu hỏi loại này điều quan trọng là chúng ta phải nắm được nghĩa của câu đặc biệt khi đa số hoặc tất cả các phương án A, B, C và D đều là từ có cùng từ loại (part of speech). Chúng ta có thể thấy rõ điều này trong ví dụ sau:

Câu 16: He's a very ______ person because he can make other workers follow his advice.

A. creative B. influential C. deciding D. effective

(*Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008*)

Ngoài trừ deciding là V-ing còn lại creative - *sáng tạo*, influential - *có ảnh hưởng*, và effective - *có hiệu quả* đều là tính từ. Chúng ta phải dựa vào ngữ cảnh của câu để xác định đáp án.

Trong câu có chữ "because" (*bởi vì*) chứng tỏ đây là câu chỉ nguyên nhân và kết quả trong đó mệnh đề đầu là mệnh đề chỉ kết quả và mệnh đề sau (because) chỉ nguyên nhân. Như vậy từ được điền phải có nghĩa liên quan chặt chẽ với "..he can make other workers follow his advice" (*anh ta có thể làm cho những công nhân khác làm theo lời khuyên của anh ta*). Vì thế B (influential – *có ảnh hưởng*) là đáp án đúng.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ dưới đây:

Question 47: Through an ______, your letter was left unanswered.

A. overtone B. overcharge C. overtime D. oversight

(*Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009*)

Tương tự như ví dụ trước, trong câu trên cả 4 sự lựa chọn đều là danh từ, overtone - *ngụ ý*, overcharge - *tính quá tiền*, overtime - *ngoài/thêm giờ*, và oversight - *sơ sót*. Dựa vào nghĩa của ngữ cảnh: your letter was left answered - *thư của bạn không được phúc đáp*, chúng ta chọn đáp án là D (*Do sơ sót nên thư của bạn đã không được phúc đáp*).

* Tuy nhiên có những câu hỏi từ vựng chúng ta không nhất thiết phải hiểu nghĩa của câu mới chọn được đáp án đúng. Trong trường hợp này chúng ta cần quan sát kỹ từ xuất hiện ngay trước và ngay sau phần khuyết trong câu được cho.

Chúng ta xem ví dụ dưới đây:

Câu 21: The room needs ______ for the wedding.

A. decorating B. to decorate C. decorate D. be decorated

(*Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008*)

numerate (biết tính) numerous (nhiều), numeral (= số)

Trong câu trên chúng ta biết rằng sau động từ need (*cần*) để diễn tả passive voice chúng ta thường dùng need + V-ing vì thế chỉ có A (decorating - ***trang trí***) là đáp án đúng trong trường hợp này.

* Việc quan sát kỹ các từ đứng ngay trước và ngay sau của phần khuyết cũng giúp chúng ta xác định được từ loại của từ khuyết.

Ví dụ:

biết đọc

Question 57: All students should be ______ and literate when they leave school.

A. numeric B. numeral C. numerous D. numerate

(*Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2010*)

Trong câu trên, từ trước của từ khuyết là "be" và từ sau của từ khuyết là "and". Chúng ta biết rằng sau động từ "to be" có thể là một danh từ, hoặc tính từ, V-ing, hoặc một trạng từ (đi kèm một tính từ).

Chúng ta cũng biết từ "and" thường nối hai từ có cùng từ loại trước nó và sau nó. Vì thế trong câu trên "literate" (*biết đọc biết viết*) là một tính từ xuất hiện sau and nên từ xuất hiện trước and cũng phải là một tính từ có nghĩa tương đương với "literatate". Điều này giúp ta xác định trong 4 tính từ được cho numeric (*thuộc về số*), numeral (*bằng số*), numerous (*nhiều*) và numerate (*biết tính toán*) thì D numerate là đáp án chính xác.

* Việc xác định từ loại cũng quan trọng đặc biệt khi các đáp án có cùng gốc từ.

economic /ikənɒmik/
vé hạng thường.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ dưới đây:

Question 46: We couldn't fly ______ because all the tickets had been sold out.

A. economical B. economy C. economic D. economics

(*Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009*)

Cả 4 phương án trên đều có cùng gốc từ có nghĩa là kinh tế (econom-) nhưng nghĩa và từ loại khác nhau. Economical là tính từ, nghĩa: tiết kiệm. Economy là danh từ, nghĩa: nền kinh tế hoặc vé hạng thường. Economic là tính từ, nghĩa: thuộc nền kinh tế. Economics là danh từ, nghĩa: kinh tế học.

Câu trên có sử dụng mệnh đề nguyên nhân kết quả (because). Phần sau từ khuyết là because cho chúng ta biết mệnh đề sau đã là một mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh. Từ trước từ khuyết là động từ fly - *bay*, chứng tỏ từ khuyết là một trạng từ hoặc danh từ.

Trong 4 phương án trả lời không có trạng từ mà chỉ có B và D là hai danh từ (economy và economics). Động từ fly cũng cho thấy từ khuyết phải là một danh từ có nghĩa liên quan đến đi lại, vì thế đáp án B (economy - vé hạng thường) là đáp án đúng.

Để làm tốt các câu hỏi từ vựng, ngoài việc áp dụng các chiến lược trên chúng ta cần nắm vững các từ vựng phổ biến đã được trang bị trong chương

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trình phổ thông và lưu ý các từ vựng có hình thức bất quy tắc hoặc có cùng gốc nhưng khác nghĩa.

II. 3. Strategies for Language Function Questions

* Để trả lời tốt các câu hỏi dạng này chúng ta cần xác định đúng chức năng ngôn ngữ của câu được cho.

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ sau:

Question 62: Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"

Helen: "______."

A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's   B. It's up to you

C. I'd rather not   D. You can say that again

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009)

Trong ví dụ trên dấu chấm than ở cuối câu cùng với nghĩa của câu cho thấy đây là một lời khen ngợi (compliment) - *Cái áo mới của bạn trông đẹp lắm, Helen.* Như vậy phần đáp án phải là câu đáp lại lời khen. Trong chương trình học chúng ta đã biết có 2 cách đáp lại lời khen phổ biến: cảm ơn và chấp nhận (có thể cung cấp thêm thông tin về điều được khen) hoặc khen trả lại. Như vậy trong 4 sự lựa chọn trên, chỉ có A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's (*Cảm ơn, mình mua ở shop Macy*) là đáp án phù hợp.

Ví dụ dưới đây lại yêu cầu chúng ta nhận biết một chức năng ngôn ngữ khác:

Question 48: – "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test."

– "______"

A. Good way!   B. You are right.   C. Oh, hard luck!   D. Good job!

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009)

Trong ví dụ trên câu được cho là một tin tốt (good news): *Mẹ, con được 600 điểm trong kỳ thi TOEFL.* Câu trả lời vì thế cần là một câu khen ngợi hoặc chúc mừng. Vì thế trong cả 4 sự lựa chọn, D. Good job! (*Giỏi lắm!*) là sự lựa chọn phù hợp nhất, và vì thế là đáp án đúng.

Chúng ta cùng xem một ví dụ nữa cho phần câu hỏi loại này:

Câu 25: - Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

- Susan: "______."

A. I don't agree, I'm afraid   B. You're welcome

C. That would be great   D. I feel very bored

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008)

* Để làm tốt phần câu hỏi liên quan đến chức năng của ngôn ngữ chúng ta cần lưu ý các hành động lời nói phổ biến đã được học bao gồm: Greeting & introducing (*Chào hỏi & giới thiệu*), Leaving & saying goodbye (*Ra về & chào tạm biệt*), Complimenting & congratulating (*Khen ngợi và chúc mừng*), Thanking (*Cảm ơn*), Apologizing (*Xin lỗi*), Expressing sympathy (*Thông cảm*), Asking for permission (*Xin phép*), Making requests (*Đề nghị*) Complaining & Criticizing (*Phàn nàn & chỉ trích*), Ordering & threatening (*Ra lệnh & đe dọa*), Warning (*Cảnh cáo*), Advising & Suggesting (*Khuyên bảo & Đề xuất*), Inviting (*Mời mọc*) và Offering (*Gợi/cho*). (xem thêm ở sách *Tổng ôn tập kiến thức tiếng Anh* của Phạm Thị Hồng Nhung và Nguyễn Bảo Trang cùng NXB).

PRACTICE

1. Research has shown that high school and university students can learn as much as from their classmates as they ______ from teachers and textbooks.

A. do   B. should   C. will   D. don't

2. There are several ways ______ you can use to improve your language skills.

A. that   B. when   C. how   D. from that

3. ______ classnotes is one of the methods which help students understand their lessons more clearly.

A. Dividing   B. Sharing   C. Adding   D. Changing

4. Many studies have shown that even university students are unfamiliar ______ searching for materials useful for their study.

A. about   B. with   C. to   D. when

5. When working in groups, students can locate and ______ information to improve their own learning.

A. to share   B. sharing   C. shared   D. a share

6. For some subjects, face-to-face interaction can result ______ better learning outcomes.

A. in   B. from   C. about   D. of

7. Everyone likes professor Howitte ______ he is very strict.

A. and   B. or   C. although   D. whether

8. I used to be nervous when my father asked me to give him my school ______.

A. teacher   B. friend   C. picture   D. report

9. Maria enjoys working with people who have something ______ with her.

A. like   B. as   C. similar   D. in common

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10. My mother is the _______ of person you can always go to whenever you have problems.

A. species B. group C. team D. kind

11. I will send my application to Havard _______ you recommend another university.

A. when B. because C. as D. unless

12. Alex can't _______ seeing his mother cry because she means a lot to him.

A. mind B. avoid C. finish D. stand

13. The idea that smoking helps reduce stress _______ make sense to me.

A. ____ B. is [✓ C. doesn't] D. not

14. My brother _______ me to use his camera.

A. made B. let C. refuse [✓ D. allow]

15. I often find _______ TV relaxing.

A. when watching B. to watch

[✓ C. watching] D. what to watch

16. Mariah hates _______ waiting long.

A. keeping [✓ B. being kept] C. to keep D. to be kept

17. Tom wanted to open a new shop, but serious financial problems forced him to _______ the idea.

A. made B. lift C. remove [✓ D. abandon]

18. I am writing with _______ to our telephone conversation yesterday.

A. accordance B. reference C. similarity D. speaking

19. _______ I said very clearly that I preferred to pay by cheque, the shop assistant insisted that I should pay the bill in cash.

A. Because B. If [✓ C. Although] D. However

20. I wonder when I will have to _______ our assignment.

A. fill out [✓ B. apply for] C. hand in D. look up

21. Nancy is a very careful person. Usually, Nancy doesn't submit her test paper until she has _______ her answer twice.

[✓ A. gone through] B. signed up C. thought D. copied down

22. At Quoc Hoc high school, students can take part in a _______ of extracurricular activities.

A. range B. rank [✓ C. variety] D. deal

23. Although the new secretary can type very fast, she is _______ good at spelling.

A. often B. very C. so [✓ D. not]

24. Some people prefer jobs which offer good chances of _______.

A. promotion B. upgrading [✓ C. position] D. vacancies

25. By the time the patient was admitted to the hospital, she _______ for 2 hours at the admission section!

A. is waiting B. would wait [✓ C. had been waiting] D. has waited

26. Nowadays, more handicapped people, even ones with speech or hearing _______ can have opportunities to further their education.

A. badly B. impairments C. troubled [✓ D. disadvantages]

27. My mother always thinks that washing machine is the greatest invention as it helps _______ her hard work.

A. removing B. decline [✓ C. reduce] D. add

28. Nowadays many tribal people do not wear clothes made from animal skins as they _______ before.

A. should [✓ B. used to] C. served as D. worked

29. Campers often participate in fishing, hunting, swimming, and _______.

A. to watch wildlife B. watch wildlife

[✓ C. wildlife watching] D. wildlife watcher

30. Taking part in social activities _______ young people feel more confident.

[✓ A. make] B. makes C. does D. help

31. The key to any enjoyable camping trip is _______.

A. planner B. plantation C. planning D. plant

32. Movies are _______ for entertainment but also for educational purpose.

A. just B. only C. both [✓ D. not only]

33. Bad tests put more _______ on test takers' ability to remember, while good exams offer test takers opportunities to reflect.

A. kilogram B. things C. focus [✓ D. emphasis]

34. Professional models _______ their beauty behind the beauty of the clothes they wear in a fashion show.

A. let B. place C. forward [✓ D. receive]

35. Vendors used to bring local products and _______ such as fruit, vegetables, oil and salt to fairs.

[✓ A. basic] B. necessities C. commercials D. foundations

36. Agricultural _______ is also brought to markets every day.

A. production B. productivity [✓ C. produce] D. producer

37. In many big cities, traditional markets _______ by supermarkets.

A. are replacing [✓ B. are being replaced]

DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA ... TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

C. are disappeared D. disappearing

38. Although people living in small villages lack modern _______, they lead a peaceful and happy life.

A. goods B. was [✓ C. facilities] D. life

39. - "Could you show me how this machine works please?"

- "_______."

[✓ A. Let's begin by reading its manual together.]

B. Yes. The show is terrific!

C. Well, it reads quite well.

D. It's good except that it takes hours to get there.

40. This device is used for the _______ of cholesterol levels in blood.

[✓ A. treat] B. fattening C. measurement D. lightening

41. You can use the microwave oven to _______ frozen food.

A. freeze [✓ B. heat] C. water D. defrost

42. Browsing the Web is Jane's favourite _______.

A. action B. doing [✓ C. pastime] D. pleasure

43. The fire last night burned _______ more than 15 houses in the area.

[✓ A. down] B. out C. off D. away

44. Studies have shown that when a mobile phone is used near a person using pacemaker to regulate his heartbeat, radio waves from the phone may with the functioning of the pacemaker.

A. come up B. put up C. interfere D. bring up

45. Airline passengers are always requested to _______ mobile phones while they are aboard.

[✓ A. switch off] B. turn silent C. interfere with D. sell off

46. -"Why did you have to get up that early?"

-"_______"

A. That doesn't bother me much.

[✓ B. To avoid traffic jam on the way to the stadium.]

C. Because it is weekend.

D. So that I can have the day off.

47. Stories of fish dying from oil spills _______.

A. is being reported [✓ B. have been reported]

C. will report D. has been reported

48. Mamals are animals that _______ to babies, not eggs.

[✓ A. give birth] B. give way C. look forward D. talk

49. Wild animals should always be treated with _______

A. concern B. worry C. caution [✓ D. protection]

50. Many environmentalists are _______ using animals for entertainment and research purposes.

A. supportive B. for [✓ C. denying] D. against

51. Rare animals such as pandas should be left to live in their natural _______.

A. habit [✓ B. habitat] C. habitation D. habituallly

52. -"I would like to invite you to our wedding anniversary this Saturday morning."

- "_______."

[✓ A. Thank you for your request, but I am sorry I can't really come.]

B. I would love to come but I have prior commitments. I'm sorry.

C. I am sorry. Can you come to my place?

D. Howabout going to the cinema?

53. Serious accidents can happen when people use gas _______ control.

A. without B. for safety [✓ C. lack of] D. removing from

54. The park has been home to many _______ species.

A. in danger B. danger C. extinct [✓ D. endangered]

55. In order to save sea creatures, factories should not be allowed to _______ sewage into the sea.

A. leave [✓ B. discharge] C. dismiss D. transfer

56. -"I apologize to you for not keeping my promise."

- "_______."

A. Well. That's out of question. [✓ B. Your apology is accepted.]

C. I am grateful to that. D. That was very sweet of you.

57. -"Congratulations on your great achievement!"

-"_______."

A. I am not so sure but any time. B. That doesn't make sense to me.

C. It's absolutely nonsense. [✓ D. Thank you very much.]

58. You need to walk gently after the doctor removes the cast off because it _______ for your broken leg to learn how to walk again.

[✓ A. takes time] B. time-consuming

C. time cost D. saves time

59. The works in this gallery are in an excellent state of _______.

A. reservation [✓ B. preservation] C. conservation D. enduration

60. Last night, all of the tables in that restaurant were _______ for a special event.
A. preserved B. reserved C. conserved D. sold

61. Mandora made a phone call to make a _______ with her favourite hotel but all the rooms had been booked.
A. reservation B. preservation [✓ C. conservation] D. enduration

62. I don't like the song because its rhythm is too _______ to me.
A. big B. large [✓ C. strong] D. healthy

63. Music has played an important role in _______ the mind of listeners.
A. entertainment [✓ B. entertaining]
C. entertained D. the entertainment of

64. Theatre helps us get acquainted with cultures quite different from _______.
A. us B. ours C. our D. we

65. _______ are interesting for almost any generation: youth, middle age and even old age.
A. Action picture B. A love film C. Musicals D. The cartoon

66. *Forrest Gump*, directed by Robert Zemeckis, won several Oscars, _______ *Best Picture*.
A. holding B. consisting C. including D. containing

67. *Everybody loves Raymond* is an American comedy _______ many people.
A. loving to B. love of C. loved by D. interested in

68. Many parts of the old palace were destroyed in the fire but most of its valuables remained _______.
A. ruined B. similar C. untouched D. same

69. James was so tired that he couldn't read the road sign _______ of him.
[✓ A. in front] B. instead C. lots D. in spite

70. There are several reasons _______ Adam is not chosen for the National Rugby League.
A. from then B. why C. for what D. explaning

71. For friendship to last long, both the friends must possess some special _______.
A. nature [✓ B. characters] C. qualities D. tracks

72. Long term relationships _______ more than just mutual understanding.
A. results in B. lead to [✓ C. based on] D. requires

73. The price we offer is competitive and _______ to almost everybody.
A. management B. manager [✓ C. manageable] D. managerial

74. In spite of many unexpected changes, Belle is always _______ her working principles.
A. devote to [✓ B. loyal to] C. informed of D. meaning to

75. Lilo was very upset because when Lilo found her purse, somebody had taken the money _______ it.
A. off [✓ B. out of] C. into D. under

76. By the time the letter reaches them, I will have returned _______ London.
[✓ A. to] B. back to C. for D. in

77. Jay went to the post office to ask about his package but they kept saying that it _______ yet.
A. doesn't arrive [✓ B. hadn't arrived]
C. is arriving D. was on the way.

78. Lisa is so excited about her 6th birthday that she keeps pratising blowing _______ birthday candles!
A. off [✓ B. out] C. on D. away

79. Mary expected _______ at the airport by her family but nobody came.
A. to welcome B. to meet
[✓ C. to be picked up] D. to be watched

80. If you refuse to open your luggage for security check, you will _______ get yourself into trouble.
A. not B. far away [✓ C. definitely] D. be

81. Our mother would rather we _______ home for dinner.
A. return to B. removed [✓ C. came] D. got to

82. Although nobody can prevent you from spending your own money, but you_______ save for a rainy day.
A. would better B. better [✓ C. had better] D. would rather

83. - "Would you mind posting this letter for me on the way to the shopping mall?"
- "_______"
A. Not at all. Give it to me before I go.
[✓ B. Yes, of course. I post it for you.]
C. Never mind. You don't have to do it now.
D. It is very kind of you to say so.

84. Nancy kicked her boy friend out of her house as she _______ him reading her diary.

A. let B. kept [✓ C. caught] D. missed

85. Tom was caught making _______ phone calls from his office phone.

A. work B. personnel C. private D. owned

86. The people who had a great contribution to the fight _______ illiteracy were honoured by the government.

A. for B. caused by [✓ C. against] D. with

87. Despite heavy traffic, they _______ to get to the test centre on time.

A. failed B. refused C. tried D. managed

88. It is necessary for a foreign language centre to _______ up an English club.

A. turn B. look C. set D. get

89. -"How come you didn't tell me that you would quit the job?"

-"_______."

A. I would love to. Thank you.
B. Because I am so bored with it.
C. Because I knew you would make a fuss about it.
D. I found the job so demanding.

90. - "Please lock the door carefully before you leave the room."

-"_______."

A. That's for sure. B. I am sorry. I did it last night.
C. I won't tell you when I do it. D. I am thinking of selling the house.

91. The relationship between teachers and students should be based on mutual understand and _______.

A. to be respected B. respecting
C. to be respectable [✓ D. respect]

92. The new student was very shy at the beginning, but then he _______ well with everybody.

A. caught up B. got on C. recovered [✓ D. makes friends]

93. -"How about a small present for little Jimmy after his performance?"

-"_______."

[✓ A. Thank you for being so respectful.]
B. It's a great idea. He would like it.
C. Thanks for your promise. I am sure he will be proud.
D. Not at all.

94. When Joe lent me the book, he asked me to _______ it back on time.

[✓ A. give] B. returned C. read D. served

95. The event was aimed to _______ the spirit of taking part in social activities among students.

A. move B. run [✓ C. stimulate] D. speak

96. Drinking too much coffee can get you staying _______ the whole night.

A. long B. awake [✓ C. sleepy] D. over

97. John _______ me on having passed graduation exam.

A. insisted B. turned C. relied [✓ D. congralutated]

98. -"You didn't pay attention to what I said!"

-"_______."

A. That's understandable. I am speaking too fast.
B. That sounds terrific. Thank you.
[✓ C. Why should I when I don't know what you are talking about.]
D. You means a lot to me. Thank you.

99. -"Don't stay anywhere near the railway station at night. It is dangerous."

-"_______."

A. OK. That will do. B. They won't like it, I bet.
[✓ C. I definitely won't. Thank you.] D. Where on earth have you been?

100. -"Let me pay for the meal. It's my turn to shout."

-"_______."

A. You'd better shout louder, in case they can't hear you.
B. Don't turn back like that. They may see you.
[✓ C. Certainly not! I will pay.]
D. How often do you eat out?

101. -"I will pick you up at 7 tonight and you will give me a lift home tomorrow."

-"_______."

[✓ A. OK. That's the deal.]
B. How about going to the cinema together?
C. Why don't we go to the shopping mall?
D. I am sorry!

102. Since its birth, the Women's World Cup has been growing in _______.

A. popularity B. popular C. popularly D. popularization

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

103. Kylie always tells her husband: "Think of the money you will save if you _______ smoking".
A. try B. finish [✓ C. stop] D. deny

104. I strongly believe that it is time the government _______ more effective actions to reduce the current unemployment rate.
A. take B. will take [✓ C. took] D. has taken

105. Some religions encourage people to have as many children as _______.
A. well B. also C. much [✓ D. possible]

106. Some people in developing coutries think that having many children is a _______ of insurance for their old age.
A. version B. format C. form D. technique

107. If he had tried his best, he _______ accepted to that university.
A. would have [✓ B. would have been]
C. would be D. had been

108. People often _______ their houses with flowers and ornamental trees to welcome Lunar New Year.
A. put B. replace [✓ C. decorate] D. make up

109. _______ comments and wishes are often exchanged on New Year occation.
A. Negative B. Odd [✓ C. Good] D. Strange

110. -"Excuse me. Where is the gym?"
-"_______."
A. It's over there. B. Well, I don't think so.
C. That's fine. D. You can't miss them.

111. I _______ Express Money Transfer Service useful and convenient.
A. hope B. think C. find D. suppose

112. If you want to have newspapers delivered to your door early in the morning, simply _______ your favourite ones via the Press Distribution Service of the post office.
A. register with B. subscribe to C. write to D. get enrolled in

113. The Express Mail Service will _______ you to receive the mail which is sent within 24 hours.
A. leave [✓ B. allow] C. let D. able

114. Why don't you go to bed early and _______ up early?
A. up B. leave C. move D. pick

115. I find it hard _______ Melissa after that happened.
A. believed B. to trust C. interest D. confident

116. Although it rained, everyone _______ in the activity actively.
A. took B. part [✓ C. joined] D. moved

117. It is more easily said than _______.
A. do B. did C. act D. done

118. You should really book your ticket early before they are all _______ out.
A. sold B. moved C. got D. jumped

119. Mama Mia is my _______ favourite musical.
A. mother's B. mother C. of mother D. for mother

120. _______ keeps you fit.
[✓ A. Jogging] B. Jump C. Research D. Borrowing

121. The teacher asked the students to _______ a few animals they saw in the picture.
[✓ A. name] B. repeat C. discover D. move

122. The new lecturer talks so fast that we often get _______ during class time.
A. lost B. missing C. kidnapped D. wanted

123. _______ of an increase in the number of telephone companies, monthly telephone fees are reduced.
A. The reason B. As a result
C. The consequences D. With reference

124. The man _______ in the accident was quickly brought to the hospital by the emergency ambulance service.
A. untouched B. causing [✓ C. injured] D. witnessing

125. The waiter who _______ us was very courteous and patient.
A. ordered [✓ B. served] C. claimed D. booked

126. _______ our interference with the environment decreases, will more species survive.
A. If B. When C. Even if [✓ D. Only when]

127. The members of Green Organization suggest that discharging chemical pollutants into the environment be _______.
A. encouraged [✓ B. prohibited] C. allowed D. comprehended

128. In order to protect environment, farmers should reduce the use of pesticides and _______.
[✓ A. fertilizers] B. fertility C. fertilization D. fertile

129. When I returned from the Summer Camp, Betty was the one _______ I missed most.
[✓ A. that] B. for C. about D. only

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỞI ... KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ... TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

the number + đtừ số ít ≠ [illegible] / A number [illegible]

130. -"Don't drop the vase, will you?"

-"_______."

A. Yes, certainly.
B. Yes, please do. Thank you.
[✓ C. I will be careful. Don't worry.]
D. Yes, that's for sure.

131. Jersey said that he cheated several times in exams but was never _______.

A. liked
B. interested
C. listened to
D. caught

132. Oil, coal and natural gas are limited _______.

A. natural resorts
B. preservations
C. reserves
[✓ D. fossils]

133. How to make full use of alternative energy sources _______ a big question for many researchers.

A. requires
[✓ B. remains]
C. remarks
D. returns

134. -"What are the courses like?"

-"_______."

A. They are so helpful.
[✓ B. They are both taught by the same lecturer.]
C. They are 4 months long.
D. They like the students.

135. When a person shrugs his shoulders, it _______ that he doesn't know or doesn't care.

A. proves
B. examines
[✓ C. means]
D. claims

136. The scientists _______ are researching the treatment of cancer are making good progress.

[✓ A. who]
B. when
C. if
D. while

137. Kylie was the last person _______ leave the room.

A. who
B. when
C. but
[✓ D. to]

138. -"How often do you have your hair cut?"

-"_______."

A. Not a word!
B. Believe me!
C. I often walk there. It's near here.
[✓ D. Every three weeks.]

139. The experiments _______ at the University of Groningen were successful.

A. comprised
B. compounded
C. composed
[✓ D. conducted] thực hiện

140. Life can't exist _______ water.

A. for
[✓ B. without]
C. from
D. above

141. The number of participants of the international conference _______ still increasing.

~~A. are~~
B. keep
[✓ C. is]
D. on

142. It is _______ that friendship and solidarity are built and promoted in the Asian Games.

A. stating
B. truly
C. hoped
D. interested

143. The gold medalist was attributed to _______.

A. a hard work
B. hard worker
[✓ C. work hard]
D. hard work

144. The child was holding a doll in one hand, and a candy bar in _______.

A. his another
[✓ B. the other]
C. each other
D. one another

145. Jackson likes working as a volunteer teacher _______ he can help many poor and homeless children learn better.

A. a result
B. because of
[✓ C. since]
D. in spite of

146. -"What a lovely dress you have!"

-"_______."

A. No, it is quite cheap.
B. Thank you. I hope you will lend me one.
C. No problem.
[✓ D. Yours is gorgeous too!]

147. The guitarist said that when he was young, _______ he wanted to do was to practice the guitar the whole day.

A. when
B. how
C. if
[✓ D. all]

148. I have several hobbies _______ is collecting stamps.

A. of
B. which
[✓ C. one of which]
D. who

149. When Susan has free time, she often _______ herself with a lot of chocolate.

A. places
B. indulges
C. bored
[✓ D. put]

150.-"Can I sit here?"

-"_______."

[✓ A. I am sorry but the chair is taken.]
B. Anyone you like.
C. I don't mind.
D. I like that.

151. Making pen friends with people in English-speaking countries _______ a good opportunity to improve your English.

A. are
B. calls
C. results
D. creates

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

152. Fred often classifies stamps _______ different categories and put each category in one separate album.

[✓ A.] into B. for C. with D. from

153. Entry qualifications are necessary conditions for being _______ to a course.

A. admitted D. released C. entered D. qualified

154. -"Do you prefer to travel by air or by train?"

-"_______."

[✓ A.] Flying is certainly more convenient.

B. My mother likes travelling by air.

C. Could you get me a train timetable at the railway station?

D. Very often.

155. Playing with my dogs can keep me _______ for hours.

A. amusing B. amusement C. amused D. to amuse

156. I strongly believe that scientists are _______ in Mars and other planets for many reasons.

A. observing B. concerned C. interested D. given

157. Although the reason for the fire remained unknown, several hypotheses have been _______.

A. spaced B. established C. explored D. found

158. In Phillip's attempt to win a place at university, he was _______ a lot of pressure.

A. forcing B. stressing C. under D. finding

159.-"Who came to Mary's party last night?"

-"_______."

A. I like her a lot.

B. I enjoyed it as much as everybody else.

C. It is a pity that you couldn't come.

D. I had no idea.

160. We often become friends with people who _______ common interests.

A. differ B. share C. hate D. deal

161. It is hard to make students interested in their study, but it is much harder to _______ their interest.

A. follow B. maintain C. pursue D. earn

162. _______ hardship, the fire men managed to save many people who were caught in the fire.

A. Because of B. However [✓ C.] Despite D. As a result

163. _______ does Tim go home after 11 pm because he doesn't want to hear his mother complain.

A. Always B. Often C. Never D. Frequently

164. -"Whose pencil is this?"

-"_______."

A. Why not lend it to me?

B. I always leave it on.

[✓ C.] Bean's, I think.

D. It's over there.

165. They had no sooner moved in the house _______ they had the garage repaired.

A. when B. while C. then [✓ D.] than

166. Vietnamese people believe that sometimes internal feeling is more important than words and _______.

A. sounds [✓ B.] expressions C. verbal D. noise

167. In my family my sister and i take turns _______.

A. doing the washing

B. to do the washer

C. doing the washer

D. having done the washing

168. I am writing this letter to _______ about the noise from the apartment next door.

A. happy B. discuss [✓ C.] complain D. mention

169. -"What do you think of Jimmy's new classmate?"

-"_______."

A. She is so lovely. We all like her.

B. He thinks of her all day.

C. They go to the same English class too.

D. She is applying for a competitive scholarship.

170. Non-verbal communication is more effective than _______ communication in many cases.

A. legal B. linguistics C. word [✓ D.] verbal

171. Touching somebody else's head is considered _______ and even humiliating in Thailand.

A. acceptable

B. encouraging

C. complimenting

[✓ D.] impolite

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ĐC 1006B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

172. Thank you for your compliment _______ my achiviements.

A. to B. with C. from [✓ D. on]

173. Kate didn't know that Joanne could play the piano so well, and so she was so _______.

A. interesting [✓ B. surprised] C. angry D. touching

174. -"What are they digging the road up for?"

-"_______."

[✓ A. It's road work as usual.]

B. It costs to prepare the road.

C. Digging up the road is quite expensive.

D. But they do the digging at night only.

175. It _______ me more than an hour to download your photos you uploaded to your facebook site.

[✓ A. took] B. gave C. sent D. forwarded

176. A(n) _______ indicates that the speaker makes a serious mistake and he is very sorry about it.

A. saying sorry [✓ B. apology] C. compliment D. refund

177. _______ you return the book by next Sunday, I will lend it to you.

A. As soon as B. As far as [✓ C. As long as] D. As well as

178. Everybody said that the man was rude when leaving the house _______ saying a word.

A. while B. refuse C. finish [✓ D. without]

179. -"This is the first time I am in this restaurant. Which course do you recommend?"

-"_______."

A. You can choose it or leave it.

B. It's hot in here. Why don't you turn the fan on.

C. If I were you, I would try our special chicken curry.

D. The food is better when you serve it hot.

180. If a person has a straight and relaxed posture, that person is showing confidence and _______.

[✓ A. friendliness] B. boring C. tired D. lovely

181. Home education is when parents educate their children at home _______ sending them to school.

A. in spite of B. in front of [✓ C. instead of] D. as a result of

182. The most scaring moment to me at the dentist's is when he asks me to open my _______ wide.

A. nose [✓ B. mouth] C. teeth D. arms

183. You should make a good _______ of the job before you complete the application package and send it to the company.

A. study B. research / C. field D. office

184. -"How are you getting on in your new position?"

-"_______."

A. It takes me 15 minutes to get to workplace.

[✓ B. It's quite demanding but I am enjoying it.]

C. I get there by train.

D. I have night shifts too.

185. If you do not bring an ID card with you, you will not be _______ to get into the examination room.

A. let B. leave [✓ C. allowed] D. made

186. I strongly believe in the statement that when it comes to job application, failing to prepare means preparing _______.

A. to fail B. failing C. a failure D. pass

187. When Bob arrived _______ the office, many people were waiting to talk to him.

A. for B. late C. early [✓ D. at]

188. _______ reforms are the most important condition for the development of a country.

A. Economists' [✓ B. Economical] C. Economic D. Economics

189. Developing countries often have difficulties _______ its small businesses.

A. lessening B. supporting C. campaigning D. interferencing

190. -"I wondered why James doesn't reply to my email."

-"_______."

[✓ A. I forgot to tell you that he is abroad, on university business.]

B. He doesn't like it at all.

C. He may not get back very early.

D. Everyone likes James because of his adorable sense of humour.

191. It's high time to ask the kids to go to bed if you _______ them to oversleep tomorrow morning.

A. ask B. let C. don't want [✓ D. didn't allow]

192. The vegetables at the shop were extraordinarily fresh this morning. _______, I bought many more than usual.

~~A. So~~ [✓ B. Therefore] C. But D. After that

193. In _______ on TV, products are often advertised to have the best quality, but it is not often true.

[✓ A. advertising] B. commercials C. leaflets D. posters

194. Plants and animals which are _______ of extinction are considered endangered species.

A. dangerous [✓ B. in danger] ~~C. endangered~~ D. danger

195. We still have _______ time, so there is no need to hurry.

A. short of [✓ B. plenty of] C. limited D. run out of

196. Although television is becoming more and more popular nowadays, books have always _______ a valueable source of information.

A. be [✓ B. remained] C. replaced D. witnessed

197. "Lonenly planet" is the most popular travel book _______ it provides a lot of useful and reliable information about local sites and cultures.

A. thanks to B. because of C. as a result of [✓ D. because]

198. I can clean the house alone, so you _______ help me.

A. need to [✓ B. needn't] C. don't need D. do need

199. The students found the test paper missed one _______ 7 pages.

A. from B. out of C. in D. totally

200. You'd better bring a raincoat with you, just _______ it rains.

[✓ A. in case] B. because C. if D. for

II. 4. Strategies for ERROR RECOGNITION

Đối với loại câu hỏi này, để xác định chính xác phần gạch dưới nào chứa lỗi, chúng ta cần lưu ý các lỗi phổ biến sau:

- Cấu trúc chủ ngữ tương thích với ngữ bổ nghĩa đầu câu về thể (Voice).

Chúng ta cùng xem ví dụ dưới đây:

Câu 16:

Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent
[✓ A] B C
regional book fairs.
D

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Trong ví dụ trên chủ ngữ của câu là "the book" (cuốn sách), ngữ bổ nghĩa (Gerund) xuất hiện đầu câu có tác dụng bổ nghĩa trực tiếp cho chủ ngữ vì thế trong trường hợp này phải ở dạng past participle với nghĩa passive (bị động) để bổ nghĩa cho chủ ngữ: Published in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs (*Được xuất bản ở Vương quốc Anh, cuốn sách đó đã giành được một số giải thưởng trong các hội chợ sách khu vực tổ chức gần đây).* Vì thế trong 4 phần gạch dưới trên thì phần A là phần lỗi.

Tương tự ở ví dụ dưới đây chúng ta thấy chủ ngữ và ngữ bổ nghĩa không tương thích:

Question 21:

Found in the 12th century, Oxford University ranks among the
[✓ A] B C
world's oldest universities.
D

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2009)

Nghĩa của câu được cho là: *Được thành lập vào thế kỷ 12, Đại học Oxford được xếp vào hàng ngũ những trường đại học cổ nhất của thế giới.* Như vậy chủ ngữ là Oxford University thì ngữ bổ nghĩa đầu câu phải ở thể bị động: Founded (được thành lập). Chúng ta lưu ý là động từ found – founded – founded mang nghĩa "thành lập" khác với động từ find – found – found mang nghĩa "tìm thấy".

- Loại lỗi thứ hai thường gặp là loại lỗi cấu trúc song song Parallel.

Cần phải nhớ rằng trong tiếng Anh các từ, cụm từ theo sau các động từ hoặc các liên từ (and /or / but) phải tương tự nhau về từ loại hoặc cấu trúc. Ví dụ:

Câu 76: Helen likes to listen to music, to go to the cinema, to chat on the
A B C
phone and going shopping.
[✓ D]

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008)

Ở câu trên tất cả các cụm từ được gạch dưới đều xuất hiện sau động từ "like". Tất cả các cụm A, B và C đều là to-infinitive, riêng D là V-ing (going shopping) vì thế D không đảm bảo được tính song song / tương thích về cấu trúc với các cụm diễn đạt còn lại xuất hiện sau động từ chính (like) trong câu và vì thế là lỗi cần được nhận ra.

Chúng ta cùng xem 1 ví dụ tương tự nữa:

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO

Câu 18:

The first important requirements for you to become a mountain climber

A B

are your strong passion and you have good health.

C D

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Trong ví dụ trên xuất hiện trước "and" là một ngữ danh từ (your strong passion - niềm đam mê mãnh liệt của bạn) nhưng sau "and" lại là một mệnh đề - clause (you have good health - bạn có sức khỏe tốt) vì thế không đảm bảo tính chất đối xứng về cấu trúc. Hơn nữa cả hai cụm này đều bổ ngữ của động từ to be (are - là) ở trước đó nên trong trường hợp này chúng chỉ có thể là ngữ danh từ chứ không thể là mệnh đề, vì vậy D chính là cần được loại.

Ngoài ra chúng ta cần lưu ý các cấu trúc tương thích chủ ngữ - động từ (subject - verb agreement), các cấu trúc đặc biệt phổ biến.

Chúng ta xem ví dụ sau:

Câu 17: Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.

A B C D

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Trong ví dụ trên cấu trúc "Hardly …when" hoặc "No sooner…than…" có nghĩa là "vừa mới…thì đã…", cần được lưu ý về cách dùng thì - tense đi kèm. Cụ thể như sau:

Hardly + past perfect when + past simple

No sooner + past perfect than + past simple

Như vậy trong ví dụ trên A là nơi cần xác định lỗi. Diễn đạt chính xác của câu được cho phải là: Hardly had he entered the room when all the lights went out - *Anh ta vừa bước vào phòng thì tất cả các ánh điện đều tắt.*

- Chúng ta cũng cần lưu ý các cấu trúc đặc biệt như: Would rather hay it's (high /about) time nếu đi kèm với 1 mệnh đề - clause thì mệnh đề này phải ở dạng simple past.

Ví dụ:

It is time to go gome – Đã đến lúc về nhà.

It is time we went home. – *Đã đến lúc chúng ta về nhà.*

- Lưu ý các lỗi có liên quan đến cách dùng thừa chủ ngữ (subject redundancy) mà người Việt sử dụng tiếng Anh thường mắc phải như trường hợp dưới đây:

Many teachers and students (they) often visit this library to borrow books and journals.

- Trong số các lỗi ở cấp độ từ vựng chúng ta cần lưu ý các lỗi sau:

(Almost) restaurant owners hire kitchen hands - Hầu như các chủ nhà hàng đều thuê người phụ bếp.

Câu trên sai ở cách dùng từ Almost. Câu đúng phải là: Most restaurant owners hire kitchen hands.

Almost chỉ đi với đại từ bất định:

- Almost everybody / everyone likes ice cream

– Hầu như ai cũng thích kem.

hoặc đi với động từ với nghĩa là nearly - gần như, xuýt nữa:

He almost lost his life in the accident - Anh ta xuýt mất mạng trong vụ tai nạn đó.

Một cách dùng từ khác mà người Việt Nam thường dùng không chính xác là các tiểu trạng từ particle dùng để quy chiếu.

Ví dụ:

After the teacher read the sentence aloud, she asked the students to repeat it (again) - *Sau khi giáo viên đọc to câu đó, cô ấy yêu cầu học sinh lặp lại.*

Trong ví dụ trên động từ "repeat" đã có nghĩa là "lặp lại" vì thế chúng ta không nên dùng "again" đi kèm động từ này.

When you finish the book, please return it (back) to the learning centre - *Khi bạn đọc xong cuốn sách đó, hãy trả nó lại cho trung tâm học liệu.*

Động từ "return" - *trả lại* đã có nghĩa là hoàn lại vì thế từ "back" trong trường hợp này là thừa.

Tương tự câu đã dùng "Although" thì không dùng "but" trong mệnh đề - clause còn lại nữa, và ngược lại:

Although that night was freezing, (but) many people still got to the city centre to celebrate the new year - *Mặc dù tối đó trời lạnh như cắt nhưng nhiều người vẫn vào trung tâm thành phố ăn mừng năm mới.*

PRACTICE

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to show the underlined part that needs correction

1. The computer training covered everything from ~~to~~ making a file to creating

A B C

a database.

D

2. All three towns affected by the earthquake they have applied for the
A B [✓ C]
government aid and other emergency services.
D

3. I don't believe there is anyone best suited for the job than Mrs. Smith.
A B [✓ C] D

4. Editing a technical article is difficulty for most editors, unless they are
A B C
familiar with the topic.
[✓ D]

5. Almost students completed the test and returned their test paper before
[✓ A] B C
the time finished.
D

6. The school should offer favourable conditions for those who come to
A B
find informations about the school programmes.
[✓ C] D

7. Library visitors often find that there are too few staff members available
A B
to help them, especially when funding for libraries have been reduced.
[✓ C] D

8. It is always a good idea to have your expensive suit wash by laundry staff.
A B [✓ C] D

9. Policemen made the suspect to tell the truth before he was taken to court.
A [✓ B] C D

10. Today, with highly advanced technology, surgeons are operated with
A B
a precision undreamed of twenty years ago.
C D

11. As usual, tourists will be encouraged to try hang-glide and
A B [✓ C]
mountain-climbing when they visit the Appalachians.
D

12. I can tell you if your request has approved just as soon
A B [✓ C]
as the report arrives.
D

13. Having considered all related issues, important decisions were then
[✓ A] B
made by the school management board.
C D

14. This year, the school ordered two hundreds notebooks for grade
hundred
A [✓ B] C
10 students.
D

15. It is agreed that from next month work permit will be granted on
A [✓ B] C
case-by-case basic.
D

16. In larger cities, crime is becoming lesser and lesser of a problem because
A [✓ B]
education has been given priority over punishment.
C D

17. The combination of two programmes are causing serious problems in
A [✓ B] C
the technical field.
D

18. These days, the only way to deal with complicated tax issues is in a
A B C
Conservatively fashion.
[✓ D]

19. I would enjoy myself more if we could have all problems to solve before
A [✓ B] C
we started our holiday.
D

20. One of a good leader's valuable quality is his ability to say "No".
saying
A B C [✓ D]

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA [illegible] 43 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

21. The diverse of languages throughout this island adds to its colour.
of island
A B [✓ C] D

22. The Vietnamese automobile industry is growing, but perhaps agriculture
A B C
will always be its strong.
[✓ D]

23. She asked if she could have just ~~a little~~ more times to prepare
A B [✓ C]
for the meeting.
D

to meet
24. Steve's parents flew from Hawaii to greeting his girl friend and
A [✓ B]
her family before the wedding.
C D

25. John kept the book which he borrowed from Alice for ages before
A B C
returning it back to her.
[✓ D]

26. Kathy is very pleased about her new car because it is very economic.
A B C [✓ D]

27. It is noisy enough in this room, so I would rather you stop shouting like that.
[✓ A] B C D

28. We really think that Celine's performance last night was very excellent.
[✓ A] B C D

29. The contract looks fine to me, but my lawyer would like to review it
A B C
before it will be signed.
[✓ D]

30. Even when we waited for half an hour, the corner shop was not able to
[✓ A] B C
cash our 100 dollars cheque.
D

31. The coal is the world's most abundant fossil fuel.
[✓ A] B C D

32. The amount of women earning Doctoral Degree has risen sharply in
A [✓ B] C
recent years.
D

33. There is fewer rainfall in the central area than in the North of
[✓ A] B C
the country.
D

34. Fruit and vegetables provide few protein in relation to their weight and size.
A [✓ B] C D

35. Neither the Browns nor Alice are watching the film on TV.
A B [✓ C] D
is watching

36. Somebody has forgotten to sign their name in the year book.
A B C D

37. In America, state universities bear the name of their state and its
A B
achievements are recognized as state achievements.
[✓ C] D

38. The colour of the Red Sea is due to a minute alga, or sea plant, whose
A B [✓ C]
forms large red patches.
D

39. Ozone has their origin in a number of sources, a prime one being the
A B C
automobile engine.
D

40. It was so foggy that I almost could not recognize Sarah, a friend of me.
A B C [✓ D]

41. The International Red Cross, which has helped so many nations, won the
[✓ A] B
Nobel Peace Prize three times for their efforts to reduce human suffering.
C D

42. Bats often used their own sound to locate food and to avoid obstacles
[✓ A] B C
when they fly at night.
D

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÝ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

43. Penicillium is one of the main molds that produces the antibiotics used
A B Ⓒ
to control diseases.
D

44. Forgetting something usually mean an ability to retrieve the material
means
A Ⓑ
that is still stored somewhere in the memory.
C D

45. Nowadays, not many people read books as a recreational activity than
as
A B Ⓓ
they used to.
D

46. Computers, a fastly growing industry, are affecting the everyday lives of
A B
many young people in developing countries.
C D

N fog N foggy
47. Clouds, foggy and dust in the atmosphere absorb ultra-violet rays.
N A B C D

48. The worm can distinguish between materials that are food and those that
Ⓐ B
are not food even when it has no organs of taste, smelling or hearing.
C D

49. When Jay, my dog is tired, all it wants are hiding in a corner
A B Ⓒ
and sleeping.
D

50. For years, I wondered why did my grandmother never have her hair cut.
A B Ⓒ D

51. Before Tim retired last year, he is working as a secretary for the ministry
A Ⓑ C
of education and training.
D

52. When he was trying to make a reservation, he realized that the hotel he
A B C
wanted was fully booked because a convention.
Ⓓ

IMET

reservation: sự hẹn chỗ

53. Although they didn't have a lot of time to prepare for the contest, but
Ⓐ B C
they managed to win the second prize.
D

so
54. That year winter was such cold that many animals and plants died.
Ⓐ Ⓑ C D

interesting
55. Many people thought the film was great but I did not find it interested at all.
A B C Ⓓ

56. It was very nice that you to invite us to your party.
A Ⓑ C D

57. Last year, the instructor told us that in order to remember details, it is
A B Ⓒ
important to take notes while listening.
D

58. The fruit and vegetables at the Fruitcaper shop are always fresh because
A B
they were shipped in everyday from local farm markets.
C D

59. Since big shops often give gift vouchers to customers who buy more
A B C
than $200 dollars, you should ask the cashier if you are entitled to receive one.
D

which
60. The actor, with his wife and children were present at the opening
Ⓐ B C
ceremony of the event.
D

61. Both a term paper and a final exam is required for Physics 201.
A B Ⓒ D

62. Neither my traveler's cheque nor the money I had with me were
A B Ⓒ
sufficient to pay the bill.
D

Cheque: séc
term: thời hạn, điều khoản, học kỳ; quinh

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC RÈ DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 LH: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

63. In order to grow well, the Back rose, like other rose bushes, require
A [✓ B] C
intensive care.
D

64. Those of you who have your contact information changed need to
B
xóa [✓ A]
update their information on the university website.
[✓ C] D

65. To remove stain from permanent press clothing, please carefully soaking
A [✓ B]
in cold water before washing with a regular detergent.
C D

66. According to the conditions of their scholarships, after finishing their
A [✓ B]
degrees, the University will employ students for three years.
C D

67. Written by a 26 year old writer, young readers received the novel
A B [✓ C]
enthusiastically.
D

68. Banned in public places, smoking is now allowing in specifically
A B [✓ C]
designated places.
D

69. By reading the instructions carefully, mistakes on the examination can
[✓ A] B C
be avoided.
D

70. I like traveling by air because it is fast, safe and it is convenient.
A B C [✓ D]

71. The teacher suggests that the student has to work hard in order to pass
A [✓ B] C
the final exam.
D

used to take

72. The mother used to taking her son to school but today the kid walked
[✓ A] B C
to school by himself.
D

73. At the end of the day, the job becomes so tired that the cleaner
A B [✓ C]
sometimes leaves it unfinished.
[✓ D]

then

74. The insurance programme often includes not only employees but our
A B [✓ C]
families also. insurance: tiền bảo hiểm
D

75. To read literature and being introduced to a new culture are two
A [✓ B] C
excellent reasons for styding a foreign language.
D

76. The prosed increase in tax is neither a fair solution and not a practical one.
A B C D

77. Of the two boys of the Smiths, Jack is the highest. SS hơn not SS nhất
A B C [✓ D]

78. Ice skating and to go skiing are two popular winter sports in the
[✓ A] B C
Northern United States.
D

79. Dr. Roberts, the first woman elected president of the university, is
A B
intelligent, capable and awareness of the problems to be solved.
[✓ C] D

because

80. Since the accountant had not been informed of the meeting in advance,
[✓ A] B C
she refused not to report the financial condition of the company.
[✓ D] refuse + Vto (RP).

81. People who lived thousands of years ago, long before alphabets were
A B C

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÝ - HÓA CẤP 2&3 ĐC: 100B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

devised, they used pictures to record events and communicate ideas.
D

82. Some international students use a cassette recorder to make tapes of
A B
their classes so that they can repeat the lectures ~~again~~.
C D

83. In recent years, great advances forward have been made in the field of
A B C
genetic research.
D

that are
84. Natural disasters they are one of the most urgent issues that we still
A B C
face today.
D

85. The number of students attending the seminar are smaller than
A B C
registration numbers.
D

for
86. The economy class on most airlines is similar as the first class, but there
A B
is usually less space assigned to each passenger.
C D

87. Since everyone prefers an apartment near to the university, there are few
A B C
vacancies in the area.
D

88. In some big cities, the law allows drivers to turn right at a red light, but
A B C
in other states, the law does not leave them do it. let
D

89. Bored of his job, he made an appointment to see an advisor at the
A B C
counseling centre.
D

90. Despite ~~of~~ their differences, Kate has always been very considerate to
A B C
her roommate.
D

91. He can't hardly remember the accident because he was only 3 years
A B C
when it happened.
D

been loại 3
92. If the water level had raised any higher, the dam would probably
A B C
have broken.
D

Because
93. When I was received the letter from my grandfather, I was very touched.
A B C D

so sánh ...
94. Of the two presentations, the first was by far the best, partly because the
A B C
speaker was very dynamic and humorous.
D

how to help actress: nữ di...
95. Good teachers know to help their students help themselves in learning.
A B C D

96. Without the light of the stage, the actress looked differently from when
A B C
she was on the stage. D
D

nữ diễn viên
adjoin: gần, kề cận
us
97. Let you and I agree to cancel our order unless the company provides
A B C
good quality shipment.
D

98. An understand of child development helps parents educate their children
A B C
more effectively.
D

+those
99. Chocolate offers much more benefits than many people may think them.
A B C D

100. When Jay woke up in the hospital, he realized that he had most lost his
A B C
life in the accident.
D

be with you all the way: lúc nào cũng ủng hộ bạn
→ almost
+ trạng từ
S + V + almost

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: 100B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

II. 5. Strategies for Gap fill questions

Đối với câu hỏi gap-fill chọn từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống, có các bước hỗ trợ xác định chính xác từ cần điền mà chúng ta cần lưu ý như sau:

- Xem lướt qua (skimming) nhanh bài text để nắm được ngữ cảnh – context cơ bản của bài.
- Đối với mỗi câu hỏi – gap (mỗi chỗ trống) xem kỹ phần trước và sau chỗ trống, đối chiếu để chọn từ trong 4 phương án được cho sao cho từ đó vừa phù hợp về nghĩa, từ loại và thể thức đối với từ xuất hiện trước và sau chỗ trống.
- Nếu vẫn không xác định được thì đọc toàn bộ câu, xác định mối liên kết giữa các mệnh đề để hỗ trợ xác định từ cần điền.
- Cuối cũng nếu ở cấp độ câu vẫn không xác định được từ cần điền thì chúng ta đọc câu trước và sau câu có từ cần điền.

PRACTICE

Read the following passages and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks in the passages

Passage 1

Last month we took a trip to Southern California (1) _______ my cousin's wedding. By the scowl on my face when my mother told us that we were all going, she knew I did not like it. So the next (2) _______ out of her mouth was that, besides going to the wedding we would also be going to the Wild Animal Park and the Water Park. Great! I decided I could sit through the wedding and (3) _______ be hospitable for a few hours.

During the ceremony I was bored, but the (4) _______ wasn't too bad. There were large amounts of food and their (5) _______ of music was reasonable. It was over in a flash and the next day we were on to better things. The Wild Animal Park was (6) _______. No cages or enclosures—just open range for giraffes, zebras, and other creatures to roam. The park staff said as long as we adhered to the (7) _______, everyone would be safe.

The next day we (8) _______ our swimsuits for a day at the water park. Mom was a bit tired, so she just reclined under a shady tree and (9) _______ a book. The rest of us did the slides, the tubes, the wave machine then we stopped for a snack and then we did it all again. That night I (10) _______ a thank-you note to my cousin, Irene for the great time we had (at her wedding, of course).

Question 1:
A. on B. for C. in D. at

Question 2:
A. say B. month ✗ C. room D. declaration

Question 3:
A. even B. not [✓ C. much] ✗ D. will

Question 4:
[✓ A. reception] B. receiver C. receipt D. receiving

Question 5:
A. record [✓ B. choice] C. sale D. collection

Question 6:
A. small B. close [✓ C. terrific] D. boring

Question 7:
[✓ A. rules] B. man C. animals D. park

Question 8:
A. put up [✓ B. put on] C. try on D. take off

Question 9:
A. bought B. watched [✓ C. read] D. sold

Question 10:
A. read [✓ B. wrote] C. borrowed D. lent

Passage 2

It was the first day of school and Josh knew it wasn't going to be a good (1) _______. It was only 8:10 and he was already running late and had already gotten into a (2) _______ with his mother. As he tore down the path to catch the bus, he felt bad about leaving his mother still sore. After (3) _______, she was right - he should have gotten up when the alarm (4) _______.

The (5) _______ waited just a moment before shutting the bus doors. Josh froze in his tracks as he watched the (6) _______ pull away. Now he would have to go back home and (7) _______ only face his mother, but also ask her for a ride to school. Josh squeezed his eyes tight for a moment, then opened (8) _______ wide. His mom said this relieves tension. He hoped she was doing it, too. Then he shoved his hands into his pockets and walked back home.

Mom didn't even look shocked to see him (9) _______ he came back in the door. It was more of a glare. Josh knew what that meant — I told you so. He just apologized and sweetly asked for a (10) _______ to school. Mom's face softened and she went to get her keys.

Question 1:
A. one B. ___ C. boy D. school

Question 2:
A. line B. row C. range D. run

Question 3:
A. then B. it C. that D. all

Question 4:
A. went off B. made up C. went by D. switched on

Question 5:
A. building B. driver C. mother D. house

Question 6:
A. bus B. mother C. truck D. car

Question 7:
A. just B. not C. had D. even

Question 8:
A. them B. doors C. eyes D. gate

Question 9:
A. where B. that C. when D. if

Question 10:
A. walk B. ride C. journey D. flight

Passage 3

When you hear the word "Mercury", what do you envision — the planet, a silvery liquid metal, or the ancient messenger of the Roman gods? Actually, the planet and the metal are named (1) _______ the Roman god. Compared with the knowledge we have today, the Romans knew little astronomy. But they were keen (2) _______ of the heavens and were cognizant of the look and movements of objects in the sky. They believed (3) _______ the faster an object moved across the sky, the nearer to Earth it must be. The planet Mercury moves (4) _______ rapidly than the other planets. (5) _______, it was named after the speedy messenger of the Roman gods, frequently depicted with wings on his helmet and sandals. We know, of course, that Mercury moves faster, not (6) _______ it is closer to Earth, but because it is closer to the sun. But what did this ancient Roman god have (7) _______ with the liquid metal that you may see in thermometers? The metal mercury is also known (8) _______ quicksilver. The "silver" in this alias is obvious. The "quick" actually has (9) _______ meanings: "live" and "fast". Quicksilver at room temperature forms shiny liquid drops and moves with such ease (10) _______ it seems to be alive.

Question 1:
[✓ A. as] [✓ B. after] C. for D. like

Question 2:
[✓ A. observers] [✓ B. on] C. watch D. looking

Question 3:
[✓ A. in] [✓ B. that] C. much D. when

Question 4:
A. close B. even [✓ C. more] D. much

Question 5:
A. Because [✓ B. Soon] [✓ C. Therefore] D. However

Question 6:
A. when [✓ B. soon] [✓ C. because] D. if

Question 7:
[✓ A. to do] B. done C. had [✓ D. not]

Question 8:
A. how B. well [✓ C. as] D. for

Question 9:
A. three [✓ B. two] C. no D. many

Question 10:
A. while B. as C. when [✓ D. that]

Passage 4:

I like astronomy and all that, but some things (1) _______ confuse me. For (2) _______, I had never been able to get clear on eclipses. I read about them and still I was not straight about the difference (3) _______ a solar eclipse and a lunar eclipse.

A visit (4) _______ a friend of my father's changed all that. Dr. Fielding is a college professor (5) _______ went to school with my dad way back in the early 70s. He came over for dinner one evening, and we got to talking about my (6) _______ in astronomy, and specifically, my confusion about eclipses. That's when Dr. Fielding cleared it all up for me.

The word eclipse means that something is being hidden in the shadow of (7) _______ else. A specific eclipse is named for the thing that is being hidden, or obscured. Therefore, on a sunny day, if I stand in front of my dog, Rusty, so that I am between him (8) _______ the light and my shadow falls on him, it is a "Rusty eclipse." (OK, I made that up, but it helps me understand better.) The word "sol" means sun, and in a solar eclipse, the view of sun is being obscured (9) _______ the moon. Luna means moon, and of course, in a lunar eclipse, it is the moon that is obscured, this time by the shadow (10) _______ the Earth. By the way, if you were confused about eclipses, too, but now you get it, I'll thank Dr. Fielding for you.

Question 1:

A. used to B. were being used

C. were used to D. are using

Question 2:

A. say B. instance C. long D. years

Question 3:

A. from B. of C. between D. under

Question 4:

A. to B. with C. from D. by

Question 5:

A. who B. for C. the person D. he

Question 6:

A. hobby B. love C. keen D. interest

Question 7:

A. itself B. may C. something D. it

Question 8:

A. and B. from C. with D. but

Question 9:

A. for B. from C. by D. with

Question 10:

A. from B. of C. over D. in

Passage 5:

When I asked mom (1) _______ I could have a pet snake, she said I had rocks in my head and suggested hamsters instead. Hamsters aren't exactly as cool as snakes, but they have their merit. At (2) _______ they DO something, instead of just sitting like a bump on a log. I agreed. At the (3) _______ store, the salesperson warned me that, although hamsters are cute, you have to (4) _______ them like a hawk. Apparently, they are master artists of escape. She sold me a sturdy cage, some toys, and two hamsters that looked (5) _______ innocent as babies. Back at home, I kept an eye on Homer and Horace. (6) _______ they did was scamper around, play, and eat. Days went by. And there was no attempt to escape. I began to think the girl at the pet store was pulling my leg. More days went (7) _______. Then weeks passed. My little hamsters stayed put.

pull my leg: mới chơi

Then, one day, after I had put my fears to rest, I checked the cage. You could have knocked me over with a feather! No, they were there all right, but something was in there with (8) _______. Under the shavings I heard a rustling, quiet but as clear (9) _______ day. There are hamster babies! The next day I went into the pet store. The shopkeeper was there and I caught her attention. Just as I was about to blast her for warning me about the wrong thing, she cheerily asked (10) _______ Homer and Horace were doing. Suddenly my anger floated away. "They're great," I said, "but I've had to change Horace's name to Doris." "Oh," she said, her face turning as red as a beet, "I forgot to give you the other warning about hamsters."

Note: hamster (n): chuột đồng

Question 1:

~~A. why~~ B. when [✓ C. if] D. while

Question 2:

[✓ A. least] B. last C. once D. dawn

Question 3:

[✓ A. pet] B. insect C. pest D. hunter

Question 4:

A. see B. watch [✓ C. look] D. receiving

Question 5:

A. at B. for C. like [✓ D. as]

Question 6:

A. How B. When [✓ C. All] D. Before

Question 7:

A. soon [✓ B. pass] C. by D. back

Question 8:

[✓ A. them] B. it C. him D. me

Question 9:

[✓ A. as] B. one C. some D. to

Question 10:

A. both [✓ B. whether] C. if D. how

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 1000B

Passage 6:

There are lots of things to take into (1) _______ when you are considering getting a pet dog or cat. First, your pet will need more than a home. It will need daily attention in the (2) _______ of food, water, and love. But, that's just the beginning. You will need (3) _______ a comfortable place to sleep, space and toys for play, and attend to its grooming needs. Your pet should see a (4) _______ for health check-ups and regular immunizations. You will need to monitor your pet for signs of sickness or injury and ensure that its environment is conducive to its safety.

Other responsibilities will vary (5) _______ on the kind of pet you get. Dogs, in (6) _______, have lots of energy and need opportunities to run around. Large dogs especially should not be confined to small areas. At the minimum a dog needs to be walked frequently and cleaned up (7) _______. A dog also needs human stimulation and interaction. You must be willing to commit to spending time with your dog. This means time playing, but also time teaching and training.

A cat requires less direct attention. If you provide and regularly clean a litter box, a cat can (8) _______ spend its whole life indoors. A cat also will take care of its own grooming needs. Cats (9) _______ a lot of time sleeping or napping and probably the most attention they will want from you is to play occasionally or to sit on your lap and be petted. So how do you choose? Dogs are high-maintenance but can give a lot back in terms of emotion and interaction. Cats are lower maintenance, but also (10) _______ responsive to you. If you want a loyal friend, a dog is the better choice. If you prefer an acquaintance, then perhaps a cat is for you.

Question 1:
A. after B. for C. granted [✓ D. account]

Question 2:
[✓ A. form] B. format C. means D. way

Question 3:
A. a provision B. to provide [✓ C. to be provided] D. providing

Question 4:
A. surgeon B. vet C. teacher D. lawyer

Question 5:
[✓ A. depending] B. based C. insist D. relying

Question 6:
A. fact B. terms C. instance D. general

Question 7:
A. before [✓ B. after] C. early D. late

Question 8:
[✓ A. happily] B. angry C. quickly D. sadly

Question 9:
A. buy B. cost [✓ C. spend] D. take

Question 10:
A. much [✓ B. less] C. more D. very

Passage 7:

Dear Lee,

As I told you, I'll be gone until Wednesday morning. Thank you so much (1) _______ taking on my pets while I'm away. Like real children, they can be kind of irritating sometimes, but I'm going to enjoy (2) _______ so much more knowing they are getting some kind human attention. Remember that Regina, the dog is (3) _______. If you don't watch her, she'll chew anything, including her sister, the cat. There are plenty of chew toys around the house. (4) _______ she starts gnawing on anything illegal, just divert her with one of those. She generally settles right down to a good hour-long chew. Then you'll see her wandering around whimpering with the remains of the toy in her mouth. She gets really frustrated because (5) _______ she wants is to bury the thing. She'll try to dig a hole between the cushions of the couch.

Regina's food is the Puppy Chow in the utility room, (6) _______ the other pet food is stored. Give her a bowl once in the morning and once in the evening. She can share water with Rex, the other dog, but be sure it is changed (7) _______. She needs to go out several times a day, especially last thing at night and first thing in the morning. Let her stay out for about ten minutes each time, so she can do *all* her business. She also needs (8) _______ the afternoon, after which it's important to play with her for awhile in the yard. The game she loves most is fetch, but be sure to (9) _______ her drop the ball. Tell her: "Sit!" and then, when she does, say: "Drop it!". Be sure to tell her "Good girl," and then throw the ball for her. I hope you'll enjoy these sessions as (10) _______ as I do.

Question 1:
A. because of B. as C. in D. for

Question 2:
A. me B. them C. itself D. myself

Question 3:

A. tooth B. teething C. a tooth D. to teeth

Question 4:

A. However B. Whatever C. Whenever D. All

Question 5:

A. what B. why C. of D. how

Question 6:

A. and B. where C. as D. when

Question 7:

A. daily B. a day C. by day D. one day

Question 8:

A. a walk B. walk C. walker D. walked

Question 9:

A. ask B. tell C. make D. force

Question 10:

A. long B. soon C. much D. quickly

Passage 8:

Dear John,

I believe that there are a number of reasons (1) _______ the current voting age of 18 should be lowered to 16. First, a lower voting age in the United States would encourage other countries to follow this example. Many countries are discussing and debating the pros and (2) _______ of lowering the voting age, and if the United States gives 16-year-olds the right to vote, it will serve as an important example for the rest of the world. More importantly, if 16-year-olds are old (3) _______ to engage in other adult activities, then they are old enough to vote. In many states, 16-year-olds can work, get a driver's license, and engage in many other adult activities that make them (4) _______ enough to vote. If, at 16, young people are old enough to (5) _______ the responsibilities of work and school, then it is clear that they are responsible enough to make (6) _______ decisions about politics and politicians.

But the most important reason why the voting age should be (7) _______ to 16 is that it will decrease apathy and cynicism while stimulating a lifelong interest in political participation. Many young people feel as though their opinion doesn't (8) _______ . By the time they reach voting age, they are often disenchanted with politics and cynical about the entire political process. If the voting age were lowered to 16, young people (9) _______ know that their opinion does count. They would be inspired to exercise their right to vote not just as young adults but throughout their lives. The long-term results — a much higher percentage of interested voters and (10) _______ voter turnout — will benefit America.

Note:

apathy (n): sự thờ ơ; cynicism: sự hoài nghi; voter turnout: số lượng cử tri có mặt

Question 1:

A. when B. for C. as D. why

Question 2:

A. cons B. after C. causes D. effects

Question 3:

A. sufficient B. enough C. much D. than

Question 4:

A. grow B. age C. mature D. young

Question 5:

A. try B. manage C. effort D. deal

Question 6:

A. informed B. informative C. informing D. information

Question 7:

A. lowered B. close C. next D. fall

Question 8:

A. issue B. significant C. important D. matter

Question 9:

A. not B. would C. without D. can

Question 10:

A. better B. many C. limited D. worse

Passage 9:

Planting a garden is a lot (1) _______ having a family. Both require a great deal of work, especially as they grow and as the seasons change. As summer days lengthen, your plants become (2) _______ on you for sustenance, much like your children depend on you for food and drink. Like a thirsty child asking for a drink of water, your plants do (3) _______ . Their demand much the way your child (4) _______ milk or juice. When their collective thirsts are quenched, you will see the way they (5) _______ thrive in your care. The fussy child becomes satisfied, and the plant reaches toward the sun in a showy display. You might also find that you have to clean the space around your plants much like you would (6) _______ toys and clothes that have been thrown everywhere in your toddler's room. Similarly, plants shed spent petals, roses need to be pruned, and weeds need to be (7) _______ . To keep children healthy, parents protect their children (8) _______ disease with medicine, and gardeners do the same with insect repellent. To nourish them, parents give children vitamins, and (9) _______ use fertilizer, as both promote healthy growth. As children grow and become adults, they need less and less care. However, here is where the similarity (10) _______ . While plants die and become dormant during winter, children still maintain a vital role in the family unit.

Question 1:
[✓ A. of] B. similar C. like D. as

Question 2:
A. based B. dependent C. reliance D. remained

Question 3:
A. the same B. differently C. opposite D. similar

Question 4:
A. asks B. requests C. keeps D. insists

Question 5:
A. both B. either C. not D. nor

Question 6:
A. cut B. wash C. buy D. pick up

Question 7:
A. grown B. added C. pulled D. planted

Question 8:
A. against B. with C. from D. to

Question 9:
A. plants B. gardeners C. sisters D. parents

Question 10:
A. finds B. continues C. starts D. ends

Passage 10:

Most of us get nervous about tests, especially standardized tests, where our scores can have a significant (1) _______ on our future. Nervousness is natural—and it can even be an advantage if you know how to channel it into (2) _______ energy. The number one best way to combat test anxiety is to be prepared. That means two things: Knowing what (3) _______ on the test, and reviewing the material and skills on which you will be tested.

Review the material and skills you'll be tested on and ask (4) _______ like: Are there other subject areas you need to review? Can you make more (5) _______ in this or other areas? If you are really nervous or if it has been a long time (6) _______ you reviewed these subjects and skills, you may want to buy a second study guide, or (7) _______ for a class in your neighborhood, or work with a tutor. The more you know about what to expect on test day and the more comfortable you are with the material and skills to be tested, (8) _______ anxious you will be and the better you will do on the test itself. If you have been preparing and reviewing in the weeks (9) _______ the exam, there's no need to cram a few days beforehand. Cramming is likely to confuse you and make you nervous. (10) _______ , schedule a relaxed review of all you have learned.

Question 1:
~~A. effects~~ [✓ B. impact] C. matter D. problem

Question 2:
[✓ A. positive] B. negative C. bad ~~D. neutral~~

Question 3:
A. expected ~~B. expecting~~ C. expectation [✓ D. to expect]

Question 4:
A. up B. grade [✓ C. questions] D. progress

Question 5:
[✓ A. themselves] B. itself C. yourself D. them

Question 6:
A. from [✓ B. since] C. when ~~D. as~~

Question 7:
[✓ A. sign up] B. man C. animals D. park

Question 8:
A. the more [✓ B. the less] C. much D. most

Question 9:
A. as B. after [✓ C. before] D. on

Question 10:
A. But B. Since C. However D. Instead

Passage 11:

When it is finally here, the day of the big test, you should set your alarm (1) _______ enough to allow plenty of time to get to the testing center. You should also eat a good breakfast and (2) _______ eating anything that's really high in sugar, such as donuts. A sugar high turns into a sugar low after an hour or so. Cereal and toast, or anything with complex carbohydrates is a good (3) _______. You should eat only moderate amounts if don't want to take a test feeling stuffed! Your body will channel its energy to your digestive system (4) _______ your brain! Remember to pack a high-energy snack to take with you.

You may have a break sometime during the test when you can grab a quick snack. Bananas are great. (5) _______ have a moderate amount of sugar and plenty of brain nutrients. Most proctors won't (6) _______ you to eat a snack while you're testing, but a peppermint shouldn't pose a problem. Peppermints are like smelling salts for your brain. (7) _______ you lose your concentration or suffer from a momentary mental block, a peppermint can get you back on track.

You should leave early enough so you have plenty of time to get to the test center. Allow a few minutes for (8) _______ traffic. When you arrive, locate the restroom and use it. Then find your seat and make sure it is comfortable. If it (9) _______, tell the proctor and ask to move to something more suitable. Now relax and think positively! Before you know it, the test will be over, and you'll walk away knowing you've done as (10) _______ as you can.

Question 1:
A. lately B. quickly C. soon D. early

Question 2:
A. finish B. keep C. avoid D. try

Question 3:
A. collection B. choice C. reason D. taste

Question 4:
A. instead of B. for C. to D. and

Question 5:
A. Which B. This C. They D. It

Question 6:
A. ask B. let C. allow D. make

Question 7:
A. As B. If C. Since D. While

Question 8:
A. light B. late C. unexpected D. taking

Question 9:
A. not B. is C. doesn't D. isn't

Question 10:
A. well B. good C. quickly D. long

Passage 12:

One of the most important (1) _______ of a standardized test is time. You'll only be allowed a certain number of minutes for each section, so it is very important that you use your time (2) _______. The most important time strategy is pacing yourself. Before you begin, take just a few seconds to survey the test, noting the (3) _______ of questions and the sections that looks easier than the rest. Then, make a rough time schedule based on the amount of time (4) _______ to you. Mark the halfway point on your test and make a note beside that mark of the time when the testing period is half over.

Once you begin the test, (5) _______ moving. If you work slowly in an attempt to make fewer mistakes, your mind will become bored and begin to wander. You'll end up making far (6) _______ mistakes if you're not concentrating. If you take too long to answer questions that stump you, you may end up (7) _______ out of time before you finish. So don't stop for difficult questions. Skip them and move on. You can come back to them later (8) _______ you have time. A question that takes you five seconds to answer counts as much as one that takes you several minutes, so pick up the easy points first. (9) _______, answering the easier questions first helps build your confidence and gets you in the testing groove. If you're a little ahead, you know you're on track and may even have a little time left to check your work. If you're a little behind, you have several choices. You can pick up the pace a little, but do this (10) _______ if you can do it comfortably.

Question 1:
A. factors B. issue C. concern D. information

Question 2:
A. quickly B. fast C. wisely D. hardly

Question 3:
A. lists B. numbers C. deal D. number

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC LỜI DẠY KÈM TOÁN ... TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

Question 4:
A. close B. similar C. available D. suitable

Question 5:
A. keep B. stop C. finish D. continue

Question 6:
A. more B. under C. from D. away

Question 7:
A. short B. running C. moving D. cutting

Question 8:
A. whether B. unless C. if D. how

Question 9:
A. Therefore B. However C. So D. Besides

Question 10:
A. only B. unless C. as D. even

Passage 13:

There are several changes in the procedure for employees (1) _______ wish to apply for vacant positions within the company. These changes make it much easier for in-house employees to (2) _______ vacancies that occur.

First, (3) _______ most important difference is that employees will now be notified of all available positions before the positions are (4) _______ for the general public. Accordingly, all in - house candidates will be interviewed (5) _______ we see any outside candidates. We will offer the job to outside candidates (6) _______ if no current employees are able to fill the position. (7) _______, under the new procedure, in - house employees can be hired even if they don't (8) _______ all job requirements. Under our old policy, in - house employees had to meet all job qualifications in order to obtain the vacant position. Now, however, employees who have proven (9) _______ dedicated to the company will be hired for a vacant position even if they are lacking some minor qualifications; training will be provided. A third change involves recommendations. From now on, employees do not need to be recommended for an in - house position before they (10) _______. Instead, employees may apply as soon as they are aware of the vacancy. The remaining procedures and policies remain the same.

Question 1:
A. who B. and C. those D. will

Question 2:
A. sell B. fill C. apply D. want

Question 3:
A. a B. _____ C. the D. many

Question 4:
A. taken B. given C. made D. advertised

Question 5:
A. before B. after C. then D. the same

Question 6:
A. only B. even C. as D. for

Question 7:
A. When B. Second C. Finally D. Firstly

Question 8:
A. request B. hold C. meet D. fail

Question 9:
A. itself B. themselves C. the staff D. employers

Question 10:
A. request B. call C. ask D. apply

Passage 14:

If your reservations are booked far enough (1) _______ of time, the airline may offer to mail your tickets to you. However, if you (2) _______ receive the tickets and the airline's records show that they mailed them, you may have to go through lost-ticket procedures. It is safer to check the telephone (3) _______ for a conveniently located travel agency. You can also call an airline ticket office and buy your tickets (4) _______. As soon as you receive your ticket, make sure all the information on it (5) _______ correct, especially the airports (if any of the cities have more than one) (6) _______ the flight dates. You should have any necessary corrections (7) _______ immediately.

It's a good idea to reconfirm your reservations before you start your trip; flight schedules (8) _______ change. On international trips, most airlines require that you reconfirm your onward or return reservations at (9) _______ 72 hours before each flight. If you don't, your reservations may be canceled. Check your tickets as you board each flight to ensure that only the correct coupon has been removed (10) _______ the airline agent.

243 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

Question 1:
A. ahead B. in front C. in advance D. because

Question 2:
A. can B. don't C. will D. haven't

Question 3:
A. box B. company C. shop D. directory

Question 4:
A. with B. there C. far D. from

Question 5:
A. are B. ____ C. is D. like

Question 6:
A. for B. of C. in D. and

Question 7:
A. writing B. save C. made D. booked

Question 8:
A. never B. sometimes C. always D. will

Question 9:
A. last B. no C. least D. booking

Question 10:
A. to B. for C. from D. by

Passage 15

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent (1)_______ half of her long life in China, a country on a continent (2) _______ of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the (3) _______ prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime (4) _______ of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty - five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. (5) _______ she was eighty years old, some twenty - five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land (6) _______ she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge (7) _______ the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as the described herself, "mentally bifocal." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot (8) _______ but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck (9) _______ learning about each of the three. (10) _______ honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author is a captivating subject of study.

Question 1:
A. most [✓ B. almost] C. far D. more

Question 2:
A. a B. hundred [✓ C. thousands] D. lot

Question 3:
A. best B. high C. worst D. most

Question 4:
A. because B. instead C. lots D. think

Question 5:
A. How B. ____ C. When D. Since

Question 6:
A. and B. from C. where D. the place

Question 7:
A. for B. between C. among D. connected

Question 8:
A. think B. like C. support D. help

Question 9:
A. without B. with C. by D. from

Question 10:
A. But B. Although C. Because D. Why

II. 6. Strategies for Meaning Similarity / Paraphrasing Questions

Chúng ta lưu ý câu hỏi loại này có hai dạng phổ biến sau:

- Một là đáp án đúng sẽ rơi vào phương án chuyển đổi câu được cho sang trực tiếp – Direct speech (nếu câu được cho ở dạng dán tiếp – Indirect speech), hoặc đổi câu được cho sang dạng gián tiếp – Indirect speech (nếu câu được cho ở dạng trực tiếp – Direct speech).

Ví dụ:

Câu 36: "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.

CHIA SẺ ... TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ... 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUI NHƠN

[✓ A.] Mary suggested a dinner out. B. Mary ordered a dinner out.
C. Mary demanded a dinner out. D. Mary requested a dinner out.

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008)

Như vậy ở ví dụ trên chúng ta thấy câu được cho là 1 câu trực tiếp - Direct speech. Câu này dùng cấu trúc "Why don't you / we...?" để diễn đạt lời khuyên hoặc lời đề xuất. Cả 4 phương án cho sẵn đều là câu gián tiếp. Tuy nhiên nhìn vào cấu trúc động từ được lựa chọn để tường thuật lại (reported speech) thì chúng ta thấy chỉ có phương án A: suggested - *đề nghị* (Mary suggested a dinner out - *Mary đề xuất đi ăn tối ở ngoài*) tường thuật đúng nghĩa và chức năng (đề xuất) của câu được cho.

Chúng ta cùng xem 1 ví dụ nữa:

Câu 39: My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."

[✓ A.] My friend advised me not to smoke so much.
B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.
C. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.
D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2008)

Câu được cho sử dụng cấu trúc "If I were you, I would..." - *Nếu tôi là bạn,tôi sẽ..*" thường dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên - advice. Như vậy trong cả 4 phương án được cho tuy đều là câu tường thuật nhưng chỉ có phương án A sử dụng chính xác động từ "advise " - *khuyên*, phù hợp nhất với câu trực tiếp được cho, vì thế A là phương án đúng.

Để làm chính xác thể loại câu hỏi này chúng ta cần nắm chắc các cấu trúc phổ thong gắn liền với các chức năng ngôn ngữ cụ thể (language functions), thường được lưu ý trong phần Language Focus của sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 10/11/12.

- Thể loại thứ hai của câu hỏi loại này là khi phương án trả lời là chuyển thể - Paraphrase của (các) câu được cho và vì thế có nghĩa gần nhất với (những) câu được cho.

Ví dụ:

Question 7: He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

A. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.
[✓ B.] He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.
C. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.
D. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Như vậy trong ví dụ trên chúng ta thấy hai câu được cho là hai câu đơn: He behaved in a very strange way - *Anh ta cư xử một cách kỳ lạ* và câu thứ 2 là: That surprised me a lot - *Điều đó làm tôi ngạc nhiên rất nhiều*. Như vậy chúng ta có thể hiểu là từ "That" - "*Điều đó*" trong câu thứ hai thay cho toàn bộ câu thứ nhất để mang nghĩa là: *Việc anh ta cư xử một cách kỳ lạ làm tôi rất ngạc nhiên.* Như vậy đáp án đúng phải là câu diễn tả được ý kết hợp trên. Trong 4 phương án trên chỉ có phương án B phù hợp về nghĩa với hai câu được cho và chính xác về ngữ pháp: He behaved very strangely, which surprised me much - *Anh ta cư xử kỳ lạ, điều này làm cho tôi rất ngạc nhiên.*

- Chúng ta cần lưu ý là năm trong đề thi Tuyển Sinh Đại học môn Tiếng Anh năm 2011 có xuất hiện một biến thể của loại câu hỏi yêu cầu tìm nghĩa tương đồng này nhưng ở dạng từ - word và dạng ngữ - phrase.

Chúng ta xem hai ví dụ sau:

Question 2: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.

(phổ biến)

A. marked B. separated [✓ C.] shared D. hidden

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Như vậy ở ví dụ trên câu hỏi yêu cầu thí sinh phải xác định đúng từ gần nghĩa (synonym) với từ được gạch dưới (universal - *chung / phổ biến*) từ các phương án được cho (marked - nổi bật, separated - ngăn cách, shared - chia sẻ / chung, hidden - che khuất). Như vậy đáp án phải là từ vừa cùng từ loại (part of speech), vừa đồng nghĩa để có thể thay thế cho từ đã được gạch dưới trong câu đã cho. Từ được chọn khi thay thế cho từ được gạch dưới sẽ không làm thay đổi nghĩa của câu. Trong ví dụ trên về từ loại cả 4 phương án từ đưa ra đều có thể có chức năng như tính từ, vì thế về mặt ngữ pháp cả 4 từ đó đều có thể xuất hiện trước danh từ feature - *đặc điểm* thay cho tính từ universal - *phổ biến / chung*. Tuy nhiên về mặt nghĩa chỉ có phương án C. shared - *chung* là phù hợp vì thế đây là phương án đúng.

Question 3: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

fond of : thích, yêu quí

A. possessed by the surroundings
B. planted many trees in the surroundings
[✓ C.] loved the surroundings
D. haunted by the surroundings

(Trích đề thi Tuyển sinh Đại học 2011)

Trong ví dụ trên câu hỏi yêu cầu xác định phường án trả lời đồng nghĩa với ngữ đã được gạch dưới trong câu cho sẵn: grown fond of the surroundings - *trở nên yêu quý môi trường xung quanh*. Bằng phương pháp loại trừ tương tự như đối với vị dụ xác định từ đồng nghĩa đã phân tích ở trên chúng ta có thể thấy rằng trong số 4 phương án thì phương án C. loved the surroundings - *yêu quý môi trường xung quanh* là phù hợp nhất và là đáp án đúng.

PRACTICE

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence(s) provided.

1. "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.
   - [✓ A.] Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.
   - B. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.
   - C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.
   - D. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.
2. Adrian can't be having a bath.
   - A. He is not able to have a bath.
   - B. He is not allowed to have a bath.
   - C. He doesn't have the ability to have a a bath.
   - [✓ D.] It's impossible that he is having a bath.
3. She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."
   - A. She organized a trip round her city for John.
   - B. She promised to show John round her city.
   - C. She made a trip round her city with John.
   - D. She refused to show John round her city.
4. "Please don't drive fast, Tom," said Lisa.
   - A. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.
   - B. Lisa asked Tom not to drive too fast.
   - C. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.
   - [✓ D.] Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.
5. It's five. Shirley must be feeding her dog.
   - [✓ A.] It's almost certain that she is feeding her dogs.
   - B. It's high time for her to feed her dogs.
   - C. Shirley is ordered to feed her dogs by now.
   - D. She is made to feed her dogs.
6. He could pay you a rise before the end of this year.
   - [✓ A.] He would have enough money to give you a rise then.
   - B. He had the capacity to give you a rise.
   - C. He should not give you a rise before the end of the year.
   - D. I am not so sure but I think it is possible that he would give you a rise then.
7. He must have forgotten to come.
   - A. He is ordered to come later than others.
   - [✓ B.] It's almost certain that he forgot to come.
   - C. It is impossible that he is late.
   - D. He always forgets to come in time.
8. "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.
   - [✓ A.] Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
   - B. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.
   - C. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
   - B. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.
9. "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.
   - [✓ A.] Mary suggested a dinner out.
   - B. Mary requested a dinner out.
   - C. Mary ordered a dinner out.
   - D. Mary demanded a dinner out.
10. My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."
    - A. My friend prohibited me from smoking so much.
    - B. My friend warned me against smoking so much.
    - [✓ C.] My friend advised me not to smoke so much.
    - D. My friend suggested not smoking so much.
11. You may do it now, if you like.
    - [✓ A.] You have my permission to do it now.
    - B. You should do it now when it's still allowed.
    - C. Perhaps you can do it now.
    - D. You like doing it.
12. It's too late for you to call her at this time of the night.
    - A. You should call her now, before it's too late.
    - B. You are allowed to call her at this time.
    - C. Calling her now is not too early.
    - [✓ D.] You shouldn't call her now because it's too late.
13. The roses are so beautiful that everyone seeing them pays compliments.
    - A. The roses are too beautiful to compliment.
    - [✓ B.] They are such beautiful roses that everyone admires them.

underestimate = undervalue: đánh giá

C. If the roses are beautiful, everybody will like them.
D. People only compliment beautiful roses.

14. The captain to his men: "Abandon the ship immediately!"
A. The captain invited his men to abandon the ship immediately.
B. The captain suggested his men abandon the ship immediately.
[✓ C.] The captain ordered his men to abandon the ship immediately.
D. The captain requested his men to abandon the ship immediately.

15. The critics undervalued his new book.
~~A.~~ The critics rejected his new book.
[✓ B.] The critics were fed up with his new book.
C. The critics had a low opinion of his new book.
D. The critics turned down his new book.

16. "Shall I make you a coffee?" the girl said to the lady.
A. The girl wanted to make a coffee for the lady.
[✓ B.] The girl offered to make a coffee for the lady.
C. The girl refused to make a coffee for the lady.
D. The girl promised to make a coffee for the lady.

17. They like not only poetry but also novels.
[✓ A.] They like both poetry and novels.
B. They don't like poetry but they like novels.
C. They like neither poetry not novels.
D. They don't like novels and poetry.

18. They couldn't help feeling sad when accidentally witnessing the car crash.
[✓ A.] They felt sad when they happened to see the accident.
B. They felt sad because they couldn't help with the accident.
C. They could'n help but witness the car crash.
D. The accident was so bad that they all felt down.

19. "Leave my house now or I'll call the police!" shouted the lady to the man.
[✓ A.] The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.
D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.

20. I can't sign the paper until I read it all carefully.
[✓ A.] I won't sign the paper unless I have read it carefully.
B. I am not allowed to read the paper before I sign it.
C. The paper is not read until I am allowed to sign it.
D. It is impossible to sign the paper while you are reading it.

21. Physics is my second choice.
A. Physics is not my favourite subject.
[✓ B.] I choose Physics after second thought.
C. I am interested in Physics.
D. After thinking twice, I chose Physics.

22. "You should have finished the report by now," John told his secretary.
[✓ A.] John reproached his secretary for not having finished the report.
B. John said that his secretary had not finished the report.
C. John reminded his secretary of finishing the report on time.
D. John scolded his secretary for not having finished the report.

23. "If I were you, I would take the job," said my room-mate.
A. My room-mate was thinking about taking the job.
[✓ B.] My room-mate advised me to take the job.
C. My room-mate introduced the idea of taking the job to me.
D. My room-mate insisted on taking the job for me.

24. "It's a bit stuffy in this room, isn't it?" said the guest.
A. The guest suggested that the room should be aired.
[✓ B.] The guest remarked that the room should not be aired.
C. The guest said that the room was too crowded.
D. The guest said that there was too much stuff in the room.

25. Alice would be happier if she won the first prize.
A. Alice doesn't win the first prize.
B. Alice is trying to win the first prize.
[✓ C.] Alice is dreaming about winning the first prize.
D. Alice won the first prize once.

26. I met Kathy's mother by chance at a coffee shop on campus.
A. I was lucky enough to see her mother on campus.
B. I happened to meet her mother when we were both on campus.
C. Luckily I had a chance to meet her mother on campus.

Stuffy : ngột ngạt

D. We both appreciate the chance we had when we met each other on campus.

27. "Cigarette?" he asked. "No, thanks." I said.

A. He asked for a cigarette, and I immediately refused.

B. He mentioned a cigarette, so I thanked him.

C. He offered me a cigarette, but I promptly declined.

D. He asked if I was smoking, and I denied at once.

28. The doctor said, "You really ought to rest for a few days, Jasmine."

A. Jasmine's doctor insisted that she should rest for a few days.

B. The doctor suggested that Jasmine should not take a short rest.

C. It is the doctor's recommendation that Jasmine rested shortly.

[✓ D.] The doctor strongly advised Jasmine to take a few days' rest.

28. "I will pay back the money, Gloria." said Ivan.

A. Ivan apologised to Gloria for borrowing her money.

B. Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.

[✓ C.] Ivan promised to pay back Gloria's money.

D. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.

29. I can't stand the violent scences in the film.

A. The violent scences were not understanding.

B. The film was too violent to many people.

[✓ C.] Some scences in the film were too violent for me to see.

D. The scenses were not violent enough for me to watch.

30. Would you fancy a glass of local beer now?

A. Would you like some local beer?

D. Do you like local beer?

[✓ C.] Would you imagine making local beer?

D. Have you ever tried some local beer?

31. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was too rough.

A. The children were not calm enough to swim in the sea.

B. The sea was rough enough for the children to swim in.

[✓ C.] The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.

D. The sea was too rough to the children's swimming.

32. "Would you like to come to my birthday party, Sarah?" asked Frederic.

[✓ A.] Frederic invited Sarah to his birthday party.

B. Frederic asked if Sarah was able to come to his birthday party.

C. Frederic asked Sarah if she liked his birthday party or not.

D. Frederic reminded Sarah of his coming birthday party.

33. They regret not returning the book to the library by its due day.

A. They regret that book is being returned to the library by its due day.

[✓ B.] They wish they had returned the book to the library earlier.

C. They didn't return the book to the library.

D. They returned the book to the library earlier than its due day.

34. "We will organize a party to welcome Tom home. Would you like to come?", Sandra said to me.

A. Sandra asked if I liked going to the party.

B. Sandra asked me to organize a party to welcome Tom home.

[✓ C.] Sandra invited me to their party to welcome Tom.

D. Sandra said that Tom would like to have a welcome party.

35. The boy is too young to watch such a violent film.

A. The film is for the elder, not for the boy.

[✓ B.] The boy is not old enough to watch the violent film.

C. Violent are not for young boys.

D. Young boys are not allowed to watch violent films.

36. Dereck ran into his former teacher on the way to the stadium yesterday.

A. Dereck caused an accident to his teacher while he was going to the stadium.

B. Dereck's car ran over his teacher on his way to the stadium.

C. Dereck happened to meet his teacher while he was going to the stadium.

D. Dereck's teacher got run over while he was on the way to the stadium.

37. Miss World contest is growing in popularity.

A. There are many beauty contests every year.

B. Mis World contest is sponsored by many organizations.

[✓ C.] Mis World is becoming a popular contest.

D. Miss World is the most popular person.

38. At the dance club, there are different programmes on offer.

A The dance club runs different courses.

B. People can choose different programmes for free at the dance club.

C. The programmes are only offered at the dance club.

D. People at the dance clubs are on offer.

39. "I will give you a hand when you need help", Bod said to me.
A. Bob promised to help me.
B. Bob said he would give me his hand.
C. Bob said I should help him.
D. Bob said I would need his help.

40. Walking is by far more popular than swimming.
[✓ A.] Walking is much more popular than swimming.
B. It takes more time to walk than to swim.
C. Swimming takes long time than walking.
D. It's further to walk than to swim.

41. My grandmother is keen on home-made cakes.
A. She often make cakes herself.
B. She makes cakes at home.
C. She loves cakes which are home-made.
D. She likes making cakes at home.

42. I can't agree with you more.
A. I absolutely can't agree with you.
B. I absolutely agree with you.
[✓ C.] I partly agree with you.
D. We have completely different ideas.

43. They think that they shouldn't lend Jack the car.
A. They regret having lent the car to Jack.
B. They should not borrow the car from Jack.
C. Jack is not the person they lend the car.
D. Jack doesn't return the car to them on time.

44. My cousin was named after his god father.
A. They named his god father before they named him.
B. My cousin's god father gave him a name.
C. My cousin has the same name as his god father's.
D. My cousin was renamed as requested by his god father.

45. The father needn't have given the daughter too much money.
A. He shouddn't give her much money but he did.
B. He knew that he didn't have to give her much money, so he didn't.
C. He didn't give her much money because he didn't have to.
D. She needed more money than he gave her.

46. "How come you left without letting me know?" Anne's friend said.
A. Anne's friend complained about the fact that Anne left without letting her know.
B. Anne told her friend that she would leave.
C. Anne's friend asked how she left.
D. Anne left the house while her friend was not at home.

47. Ms Stella runs the school so well that everybody admires her.
A. Ms Stella runs well in the school race and everybody adores her.
B. Ms Stella is admired by everybody because she is the fastest runner of the school.
C. Ms Stella manages the school well and is admired by everybody.
D. The school staff admires Ms Stella for her ability to run.

48. "You did a great job. You parents must be proud of you", Kathy said to Jim.
A. Kathy asked Jim to make his parents proud of him.
B. Kathy said that Jim earned a good job which made his parents proud of him.
C. Kathy stated that Jim's parents must be proud of his good job.
D. Kathy complimented Jim and added that his parents must be proud of him.

49. It's 2:20 now. The visitors will be arriving at the office in twenty minutes.
A. They will not be at the office until 2:40.
B. They left at 2 and it tool them 20 minutes to get to the office.
C. It took them 20 minutes to get to the office from their place.
D. They will be staying in the office until 2:40.

50. Only when you can make others happy, will you feel happy.
A. Do you feel happy when you make others happy?
B. You will feel happy only if you make others happy.
C. Can you make others happy by being happy?
D. Everybody is happy.

51. As long as they work hard, they will succeed.
A. They work hard for a very long time but they are not successful.
B. They work hard for so long that they finally succeed.
C. They work long enough to succeed.
[✓ D.] They will succeed if they work hard.

52. "How nice is your new hair style!" James said to me.

KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA
QUY NHƠN

A. James asked how nice my hair style is.
B. James wondered how my hair can be nice.
C. James complimented me on my new hair style.
D. James asked if I think my hair is nice.

53. Mr Murray is dependent on his assistant for advice.
A. Mr Murray's assistant asks him for advice.
B. Mr Murray's assistant advises him to be dependent.
C. Mr Murray always goes to his assistant to ask for advice.
D. Mr Murray advises his assistant to be dependent.

54. "If you want to use anything in the kitchen, just go ahead. Don't bother to ask." the landlady said to her new tenant.
A. The landlady allowed her new tenant to use anything in the kitchen without asking for her permission.
B. The landlady asked her new tenant to go ahead.
C. The landlady asked the new tenant not to bother her.
D. The landlady said that the tenant could use everything in the kitchen after asking for her permission.

55. We are behind the schedule. We'd better hurry up.
A. We are running out of time.
B. We are hiding behind the timetable.
C. We'd better run.
D. The schedule is in front of us.

56. Steve came across some high school friends while he was waiting outside the ice cream shop.
A. He passed some of his friends while waiting outside the shop.
B. While he was waiting outside the shop, some of his friends went past.
C. He met some friends by chance while he was waiting at the shop.
D. He met his friends while they were waiting outside the shop.

57. "If I were you I would not tell mother about what happened", my father said to me.
[✓ A.] My father advised me not to tell my mother about what happened.
B. My father said my mother would like me to tell her what happened.
C. My father wished he would be me and asked me not to tell my mother about that.
D. There was a secret that my mother didn't know.

58. "I wasn't in the shop when the robbery happened", the suspect exclaimed.
A. The suspect said that he was in the shop after the robbery had happened.
[✓ B.] The suspect denied having been in the shop while the robbery took place.
C. The suspect said he wished he was in the shop then the robbers came.
D. The supect said he didn't see any robbers in the shop.

59. When I am busy, I often get my sister wash my clothes.
A. My sister and I take turns washing my clothes.
B. I often have my clothes washed when my sister is busy.
[✓ C.] My sister helps me wash my clothes when I am busy.
D. I often have my sister's clothes washed.

60. If your flight is delayed, call me from the airport.
A. Call me only if your flight is delayed.
B. Don't call me until you arrive at the hotel.
C. Why didn't you called me when your flight was late?
[✓ D.] Give me a ring if your flight is delayed.

61. The airport taxes are included in the ticket price.
A. You need to pay for ticket and airport taxes.
B. The ticket is included in the airport taxes.
[✓ C.] The ticket price includes the airport taxes.
D. The airport taxes and ticket price should be paid separately.

62. The researcher finalized their research methods.
A. The researcher chose the last research methods.
B. The researcher made the final decision on research methods.
C. The researcher saved research methods for the final part.
D. Research methods are decided at the final stage of the study.

63. A computer is more efficient than a typewriter. ~~eff~~ : efficient-
A. A typewriter is less costly than a computer.
B. A typeswriter is not as efficient as a computer.
C. A typewriter is not as expessive as a computer.
D. A computer is more expensive than a typewriter.

64. The book is due on Sunday.
A. The book must be returned by Sunday.
B. Sunday is when the booking must be paid.

C. Thanks to the booking, we can stay until Sunday.
D. Sunday is when we have the book.

65. We always find Lilo's stories amusing.
A. Lilo's amusing stories are found.
B. Lilo are always interested in amusing stories.
C. We are always amused by Lilo's stories.
D. We always find Lilo reading interesting stories.

66. Mr. Roberst will return your call as soon as he arrives.
A. He will call you back when he comes.
B. When he calls, you should be here.
C. He arrives here first and then return to your place later.
D. He will return to you after he comes here.

67. Kim and Jill have many hobbies in common.
A. They have similar hobbies.
B. They both have many hobbies.
C. Their hobbies are very popular.
D. They have popular hobbies.

68. "You'd better leave before 5," Steve's mother said to him.
A. Steve's mother ordered him to leave early.
B. Steve said that his mother should leave 5.
C. Steves mother advised him to leave before 5.
D. Steve mother said she would be leaving before 5.

69. "My new teacher was not friendly," Bean said to his friend.
A. Bean advised his teacher to be friendly.
B. Bean complained about his new teacher.
C. Bean said his friend should be friendlier.
D. Bean's friend said his teacher is not friendly.

70. It took me a long time to get used to reading fast.
A. I am still not used to reading quickly.
B. Reading fast is not my favourite pastime.
C. It took me a while to get accustomed to reading fast.
D. Fast reading is time consuming

71. The secretary was upset because she was fired.
A. The secrery was unhappy as she lost her job.
B. The secretary was so angry that she set fire to the office.
C. The job was upsetting that the secretary gave it up.
D. The fire was so devastating that the secretary was burnt.

72. The audience found the clown amusing.
A. They were amusing the clown.
B. The clown was amusing the audience.
C. The audience found an umusing clown.
D. The clown was amusing to the audience.

73. Success is often attributed to hard work.
A. Hard work is caused by success.
[✓ B.] Hard work often leads to success.
C. Successful people are working very hard.
D. Working hard contributes to success.

74. It is likely that John will be late for the meeting.
A. John likes the meeting although he can be late.
B. John is probably late for the meeting.
C. The meeting is likely to be late because of John.
D. John is often late for meetings, so we don't like it.

75. Smoking is not allowed in this lounge.
A. They don't allow smokers to come in.
[✓ B.] Smoking is inhibited in the louge.
C. Smokers can smoke only in the lounge.
D. Smokers have some allowance for smoking.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or the phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the sentences provided.

76. They don't approve leaving in the middle of the test time
A. coming [✓ B.] going C. finishing D. filling

77. She will be getting sick of eating cereal for breakfast all the time.
A. fed up with [✓ B.] tired from C. full D. complaining

78. If you don't work harder, you are unlikely successful.
A. impossible B. probably [✓ C.] impossibly ~~D.~~ possible

79. Sleeping walking can be dangerous, especially if it happens at night.
[✓ A.] unsafe B. in danger C endangered D. safety

80. Meat pie is typical food of Australia.
[✓ A.] popular B. famous C. rare D. cheap

81. It is said that many people from Macao have Portugese passport.

A. They say B. Commonly C. Mostly D. Some said

82. Mary found opera interesting although she did not have much time for it.
[✓ A.] liked opera B. made it interesting
C. dislike opera D. bored with opera

83. It is better if you join the new dance club at school.
[✓ A.] You should B. Should you C. Can you D. You must

84. Killer mother is in prison.
[✓ A.] arrested B. at rest C. taking a rest D. resting

85. It was boiling yesterday. We have a very humid and dry summer this year.
A. cooked B. very hot C. cooking D. dry

86. Citipointe college takes its pride in its teaching and learning quality.
A. makes people proud B. is proud of
C. is trying hard to impove D. is improving

87. Living in a big city, we are soon getting used to a busy pace of life.
A. highly rated life standard B. expensive cost of living
C. high standard of living D. fast living speed

88. Every student should have a say about their school programmes.
[✓ A.] argue B. express their opinion
C. discuss D. be proud of

89. Priscilla often reads books for pleasure.
A. because they are pleased B. when she is happy
[✓ C.] for fun D. if they are interesting

90. Giving up smoking was something many chainsmokers cannot do.
A. Stopping to [✓ B.] Quitting C. Cease D. Finish

II. 7. Strategies of Pronunciation Differentiation Questions

Như đã nói ở phần trước đây là dạng câu hỏi yêu cầu thí sinh phân biệt cách phát âm một số chữ cái có spelling giống nhau nhưng cachs phát âm khác nhau. Để làm tốt các câu hỏi này, chúng ta cần nắm vững nguyên tắc phát âm phổ thông.

- Đặc biệt lưu ý quy tắc phát âm /ed/ ở cuối các động từ quy tắc regular verbs để tạo hình thức quá khứ và quá khứ phân từ. Ví dụ: /ed/ trong wanted thì sẽ đọc khác với /ed/ trong loved hay trong liked.
- Lưu ý các đọc các nguyên âm a, o, e, i, u có thể được đọc khác nhau khi chúng đi kèm các chữ cái khác nhau. Ví dụ /a/ trong "cat" sẽ được phát âm khác với /a/ trong "car".

- Lưu ý các trường hợp đặc biệt như phụ âm /s/ thể được đọc là /s/ ở 1 số từ nhưng lại được phát âm là /z/ ở 1 số từ khác. Ví dụ s được phát âm là 's' trong "sun", "sick", "summer" nhưng phát âm là 'z' trong "basic".
- Chữ cái H được phát âm trong 1 số từ nhưng lại không được phát âm (h câm) khi nằm trong các từ khác. Ví dụ h được đọc là /h/ trong "hotel", "hero", "hamburger" nhưng lại hoàn toàn không được phát âm trong "hour" hay trong "honesty"
- Gh được phát âm là /f/ trong các từ sau: "tough" hay "enough"
- Ch được phát âm trong "teacher" khác với trong "chemist" (/k/)và khác với ch trong "machine" (/ʃ/).

Để nắm thêm các quy tắc phổ thông này, chúng ta cần xem thêm ở sách *Tổng ôn tập kiến thức tiếng Anh* của Phạm Thị Hồng Nhung và Nguyễn Bảo Trang.

PRACTICE

Mark the letter A, B. C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. lazy [✓ B. car] C. date D. hate
2. A. May B. jay C. layer [✓ D. hat]
3. A. bar B. car C. hard [✓ D. late]
4. A. cat B. chat C. bat [✓ D. day]
5. A. climb [✓ B. Bob] C. forbid D. build
6. A. comb B. back C. bomb D. bend
7. A. count B. coin C. coal [✓ D. lace]
8. A. knife B. know [✓ C. kill] D. knight
9. A. Susan B. sugar C. suit D. sale
10. A. wrong B. wrist [✓ C. windy] D. wreck
11. A. sell B. settle C. belly D. lonely
12. A. calm B. calculate C. come [✓ D. resource]
13. A. same B. sour C. summer [✓ D. season]
14. A. Cindy B. lettuce C. cell [✓ D. cold]
15. A. lonely [✓ B. dye] C. lobby D. consistency
16. A. beam B. steal C. cream [✓ D. break]
17. A. crown B. cancer C. council [✓ D. could]

18. A. season B. sunshine C. source D. suitable
19. A. responsible B. sensitive C. sickness D. Brasil
20. A. lucky B. muddy C. sky D. lobby
21. A. demontrate B. illustrate C. chase D. March
22. A. picked B. clicked C. promised D. delivered
23. A. wanted B. developed C. needed D. included
24. A. bill B. bible C. bid D. bin
25. A. boat B. coat C. load D. coarse
26. A. hit B. sit C. bit D. like
27. A. machine B. chicken C. chain D. check
28. A. mechanics B. chemical C. charity D. Christmas
29. A. reach B. charm C. chilli D. machine
30. A. twice B. win C. wrist D. two
31. A. theme B. thermo C. theatre D. without
32. A. Thames B. them C. those D. this
33. A. enough B. cough C. plough D. tough
34. A. popularise B. generalise C. rise D. hid
35. A. jumped B. loved C. washed D. liked
36. A. beam B. cream C. leather D. clean
37. A. dean B. team C. conceal D. bread
38. A. horn B. torn C. born D. hold
39. A. format B. form C. fold D. born ?
40. A. umbrella B. brown C. bull D. climb
41. A. safety B. soon C. silver D. insurance
42. A. absence B. arrive C. absorb D. apologize
43. A. tough B. rough C. enough D. through
44. A. doubt B. club C. subtle D. climb
45. A. church B. mechanics C. child D. check
46. A. thin B. thick C. thunder D. those
47. A. naughty B. hymn C. button D. fence
48. A. tough B. enough C. naughty D. laugh
49. A. future B. nature C. picture D. mature
50. A. painful B. again C. certainly D. remain

51. A. mineral B. find C. mindful D. line
52. A. floor B. tooth C. mood D. boot
53. A. climb B. timing C. timber D. riding
54. A. poison B. season C. preserve D. sack
55. A. umbrella B. unit C. united D. useful
56. A. basement B. depend C. event D. pretend
57. A. Heather B. feather C. leather D. mean
58. A. dimension B. tension C. confusion D. expansion
59. A. increase B. release C. cease D. head
60. A. university B. usual C. lucky D. unit
61. A. alive B. kindness C. mindful D. milk
62. A. psychology B. psychic C. picture D. psychologist
63. A. house B. cloud C. blouse D. coupon
64. A. findings B. buildings C. sunny D. Lisa
65. A. biologist B. caring C. bride D. confide
66. A. determine B. sacrifice C. apologize D. kidding
67. A. bloom B. groom C. tooth D. flood
68. [✓ A.] flood ʌ B. food C. mood D. moon
69. A. guideline [✓ B.] building ɪ C. guidance ai D. guidable
70. A. family B. mile C. milk D. bin
71. A. leader B. meat C. teach [✓ D.] bread
72. A. dream B. cream C. steam [✓ D.] steak
73. [✓ A.] column B. lunar C. noon D. noun
74. [✓ A.] breakfast B. clean C. dean D. bean
75. A. dealer B. meadow C. heal D. heat
76. A. feather B. feast C. neat D. treatment
77. A. meet B. teeth C. seem D. committee
78. A. busy B. lazy C. lucky D. clarify
79. A. seed /bi:d/ B. deed (di:d/ C. steep /sti:p/ [✓ D.] committee kəmiti
80. A. lonely B. lovely C. hopeful D. both
81. A. catering B. teacher C. leader D. eraser
82. A. feed B. deed C. keen [✓ D.] cheerful
83. A. kitten B. child C. chicken D. mint

agri'culture

84. A. long B. lonely C. thorough D. alone
85. A. Bob B. bomb C. comb D. climb
86. A. mimic B. cereal C. conceal D. cease
87. A. council B. course C. security D. coconut
88. A. sickness B. season C. summary D. resource
89. A. kidney B. knowledge C. killer D. kite
90. A. cheerful B. cheat C. changeable D. chemist
91. A. countable B. council C. precide D. decide
92. A. security B. belt C. cellphone D. desktop
93. A. holder B. hotel C. homesick D. hour
94. A. honesty B. behold C. harmful D. honey
95. A. heading B. honour C. Halloween D. honeymoon
96. A. number B. column C. neighbour D. nonymous
97. A. collapse B. countable C. occurrence D. council
98. A. cool B. notebook C. boom D. floor
99. A. conceal B. cheating C. season D. breaking
100.A. bloom B. door C. took D. noon

Loại câu hỏi thứ hai về phát âm – pronunciation đó là xác định mẫu trọng âm (stress pattern) của các từ đã cho để chọn ra từ có mẫu trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại. Để hỗ trợ làm tốt các loại câu hỏi này chúng ta cần nhớ các nguyên tắc phổ biến sau:

- Thứ nhất cần xác định xem từ được cho có bao nhiêu âm tiết (syllable) bằng cách đọc từ đó lên. Ví dụ "between" khi đọc lên sẽ thấy có hai âm tiết (/bet/ween/) và "confident" đọc lên sẽ thấy có 3 âm tiết (/con/fi/dent/).
- Sau đó đọc lại một lần nữa để xác định trọng âm của từ - stress.
- Làm lần lượt như thế đối với tất cả 4 từ được cho trong mỗi câu hỏi sau đó so sánh mẫu trọng âm.
- Để giúp ghi nhớ trọng âm của từ chúng ta cần lưu ý nguyên tắc chung cơ bản sau: các âm tiết được thêm vào ở cuối từ gốc để tạo ra từ loại mới thì sẽ không được nhấn (stress). Ví dụ -ment được thêm vào động từ "develop" để tạo thành danh từ development - *sự phát triển* thì trọng âm của development không bao giờ được rơi vào /ment/. Tương tự, đuôi - sion trong confusion (sự bối rối) sẽ không bao giờ được nhấn, hay - ness trong happiness - *niềm hạnh phúc* sẽ không được nhấn.

Submit : phục tùng
eventually : cuối cùng
(= finally)

PRACTICE

Choose the word that has the stress patern different from that of the other words

1. A. equal B. modern C. between D. combat
2. A. lucky B. sunny C. baker D. Vietnam
3. A. confident B. popular C. paralyzed (tê liệt) D. disabled
4. A. African B. villager C. influence D. museum
5. A. effective B. acquainted C. sufficient D. application
6. A. emergency B. coordinate C. particular D. contribution
7. A. encourage B. employment C. elective D. flexible (uốn được)
8. A. abundance B. acceptance C. accountant (kế toán) D. applicant
9. A. optimistic B. pessimistic C. renovation D. inhabitant
10. A. illegal B. retailer C. inflation D. subsidy (trợ cấp)
11. A. contribute B. incredible C. eternal (vĩnh viễn) D. colony (thuộc địa)
12. A. philosopher B. accelerate C. diversity (đa dạng) D. integration
13. A. justice B. rubbish C. diverse D. current
14. A. stable (ổn định) B. lazy C. struggle D. Vietnam
15. A. intellectual B. economic C. dedicated D. overwhelming (áp đảo)
16. A. water B. canoe C. teacher D. people
17. A. vertical B. penalty C. outstanding D. advocate
18. A. opponent B. precision C. hesitate D.wilderness
19. A. chidren B. milkmaid C. appeal D. rival
20. A. penalty B. vertical C. tsunami D. childbearing
21. A. biologist B. compulsory C. curriculum D. kindergarten
22. A. caring B. confide C. remind D. precede
23. A. secure B. maintain C. reject D. household
24. A. determine B. supportive C. counterpart (giống hệt) D.commitment (cam kết)
25. A. sacrifice B. argument C.marvelous D.determine
26. A. willing B. approach (tiếp cận) C. atrack D. attack
27. A. apologize B. application C. optimistic D. pesimistic
28. A. compliment B.argument C.nursery D. requirement
29. A. maximum B. applicant C. category D. substantial (quan trọng, giàu có)
30. A. vacancy B. résumé C. domestic (nội địa) D. shortcoming (thiếu sót)
31. A. keenness B. cleaness C. busy D. reform

kịch

32. A. eliminate (loại bỏ) B. eventually C. inhabitant D.intervention
33. A. sector B. lawyer C. workforce D. prefer
34. A. minority B. renovation C. intervention D. optimistic
35. A. island B. terror C. legal D. expand
36. A. sector B. leader C. retail D. scary
37. A. colony B. eternal C. habitat D. sociable
38. A. wildlife B. desert C. camel D. bamboo
39. A. vulnerable B. recognition C. hesitation D. realization
40. A. abundance B. acceptance C. accountant D. accurate
41. A. address B. brainstorm C. conflict D. cover
42. A. admission B. commission C. commuter D. bodyguard
43. A. ambitious B. flexible C. department D. appointment
44. A. financial B. equipment C. expansion D. bravery
45. A. chemistry B. complexion C. compliment D. implement
46. A. education B. implication C. incredible D. institution
47. A. intrustry B. frequency C. enormous D.disaster
48. A. personnel B. pharmacy C. nursery D. overview
49. A. regulation B. ~~restoration~~ C. information D. political
50. A. publication B. security C. receptionist D. photography
51. A. official B. emotion C. explorer D. elegant
52. A. equivalent B. implication C. humanity D. minority
53. A. national B. perfection C. observant D. officer
54. A. minister B. promotion C. qualified D. saltwater
55. A. sponsor B. status C. support D. profit
56. A. century B. impressive C. adventure D. appointment
57. A. apartment B.loyalty C. refreshment D. acquaintance
58. A. donation B. celebrate C. confidence D. constancy
59. A. effective B. formally C. endanger D. performance
60. A. cultivation B. satisfaction C. distribution D. accompany
61. A. pressure B. tragic C. venture (liều) D. surpass (vượt trội)
62. A. mission B. conquest C. extreme D. chamber
63. A. potential B. official C. notify D. respectful
64. A extinction B. prohibit C. exhausted D. animal
65. A. family B. together C. waterfall D. freelancer

66. A. dedicate B. eternal C. gravity D. cosmonaut
67. A. average B. gigantic C. aquatic D. resourceful
68. A. confidence B. celebrate C. effective D. handicapped
69. A. maximum B. marathon C. gerenal D. proportion
70. A. pesticide B. maintenance C.messenger D. consumption
71. A. athletics B. architect C. anxiety lo lắng D.adventure
72. A. benefit B. badminton C. beverage D. ambition
73. A. agency B. candidate ứng cử viên C. carnival lễ hội D. collision sự va chạm
74. A. coconut B. challenging C. celebrate D. conductor
75. A. decorate B. delicious C. decisive D. construction
76. A. connection B. depression - sự [illegible] C. educate D. election
77. A. emergency B. exposition C. federation D.expedition cuộc thám hiểm
78. A. enhance (làm tăng thêm) B. disturb (náo động) C. engage (thuê mướn) D. simple
79. A. global B.gather C. gambling giao kết D. insert
80. A. infant trẻ nhỏ B. giggle (cười khúc khích) C. hockey D. invade xâm lược
81. A. marriage B. measure C. landline D. manure phân bón.
82. A. business B. embarrass C. dominant D. decorate
83. A. dynamic B. detention C. criteria D. cutlery (dao kéo)
84. A. delicious B. deposit C. dominant D. confusal
85. A. party B. contact C. cover D. deserve
86. A. enhance B. doctor C. favour D. teacher
87. A. different B. industry C. effective D. gravity
88. A. guarantee B. inhibit C. illegal D. invader
89. A. manner B. summer C. mailbox D. mature trưởng thành
90. A. finger B. merchant C. matter D. persuade
91. A. monitor B. position C. deliver D. romantic
92. A. taxi B. modern C. booking D. mistake
93. A. pollution B. buffalo C. elephant D.optopus
94. A. national B. beautiful C. chemical D. disaster
95. A. monkey B. apple C. species D. machine
96. A. television B. intelligent C.ecology D. embarrassing
97. A. commercial B. disaster C. illegal D. telephone
98. A. garbage B. people C. renew D. later
99. A. hamburger B. exciting D. family D. yesterday
100.A. develop B. permission D. renewal D. animal

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỞI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA

implication : hàm ý.

II. 8. Strategies for Reading comprehension questions

Câu hỏi này chiếm một phần quan trọng trong tổng số 80 câu hỏi của đề thi. Đây cũng là loại câu hỏi về 1 kỹ năng thực hành quan trọng – kỹ năng đọc hiểu.

Như đã nói ở các phần **I. Giới thiệu về các loại câu hỏi trong đề thi Tuyển sinh,** câu hỏi đọc hiểu gồm hai dạng chính: Câu hỏi truyền thống (câu được cho là 1 câu hỏi hoàn chỉnh liên quan đến nội dung bài đọc và thí sinh chọn 1 trong số 4 phương án được cho làm đáp án) và Câu hỏi điền khuyết (câu được cho là câu không hoàn chỉnh và thí sinh chọn 1 trong bốn phương án được đưa ra để hoàn thành câu được cho, sao cho phù hợp với nội dung bài đọc hiểu).

Để làm tốt thể loại câu hỏi đọc hiểu chúng ta cần lưu ý các quy tắc sau:

* Đọc lướt nhanh (skimming) bài được cho (passage) để xác định ngữ cảnh nay nội dung cơ bản của bài đọc.

* Đọc từng câu hỏi và xác định từ khóa (key word) trong câu hỏi. Các từ khóa của câu hỏi có thể là: When, Where, How, How long, How far, Who, What để biết thông tin đang được hỏi là gì, từ đó rà lại Scanning bài đọc để tìm các thông tin đó.

* Sau khi xác định được các thông tin liên quan trong bài đọc, chúng ta đối chiếu thông tin đó với 4 phương án được cho để chọn phương án đúng.

* Khi scanning bài đọc cần đặc biệt lưu ý đến các diễn đạt thời gian (ví dụ năm), tên riêng, nơi chốn nếu câu hỏi liên quan đến các thông tin này.

* Nếu áp dụng phương pháp trên nhưng vẫn không tìm ra câu trả lời thì chúng ta cần áp dụng phương pháp loại trừ - Elimination. Chúng ta đọc kỹ từng phương án và đối chiếu xem các phương án đó có được đề cập trong bài đọc không, từ đó loại dần các phương án không phù hợp.

* Chúng ta cần lưu ý rằng các câu hỏi có chứa các từ như: infer / inference (suy đoán), imply / implication (hàm ẩn) như: It can be inferred from the passage/paragraph ...that... - *Có thể suy ra từ bài đọc / đoạn số .. là..* là các câu hỏi đòi hỏi sự suy luận gián tiếp dựa trên nội dung bài đọc. Đối với các câu hỏi loại này thông tin để trả lời không xuất hiện trực tiếp như trong bài đọc vì thế khi xác định câu trả lời chúng ta cần lưu ý nhiều hơn về mặt nghĩa vì việc dựa vào các manh mối diễn đạt về câu chữ trong bài (literal clues) có thể không hiệu quả như đối với các loại câu hỏi đọc hiểu khác.

* Đối với câu hỏi hỏi ý chính của đoạn được cho hoặc yêu cầu xác định tiêu đề của bài chúng ta KHÔNG nên trả lời trước. Trong quá trình trả lời các câu hỏi tìm thông tin chi tiết chúng ta sẽ hiểu thêm về nội dung của bài đọc. Vì thế lúc quay trở lại trả lời câu hỏi tìm ý chính / yêu cầu xác định tiêu đề của bài đọc chúng ta sẽ có khả năng xác định tốt hơn.

twig: cành perpe[illegible] caterpillar (sâu bướm).

* Lưu ý đối với các câu hỏi đọc hiểu điền khuyết, ngoài các nguyên tắc trên chúng ta còn phải lưu ý là phương án được lựa chọn ngoài việc phù hợp về nội dung đối với bài đọc còn có thể dùng để điền hẳn vào phần khuyết của câu được cho mà vẫn chính xác về mặt ngữ pháp.

PRACTICE

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each question

Passage 1

Insects' lives are very short and they have many **enemies**, but they must survive long enough to breed and perpetuate their kind. The less insect-like they look, the better their chance of survival. To look "inedible" by imitating plants is a way frequently used by insects to survive. Mammals rarely imitate plants, but many fish and invertebrates do.

The stick caterpillar is well named. It is hardly distinguishable from a brown or green twig. This caterpillar is quite common and can be found almost anywhere in North America. It is also called "measuring worm" or "inchworm." It walks by arching its body, then stretching out and grasping the branch with its front feet then looping its body again to bring the hind feet forward. When danger threatens, the stick caterpillar stretches its body away from the branch at an angle and remains rigid and still, like a twig, until the danger has passed.

Walking sticks, or stick insects, do not have to assume a rigid, twig-like pose to find protection; they look like **inedible** twigs in any position. There are many kinds of walking sticks, ranging in size form the few inches of the North American variety to some tropical species that may be over a foot long. When at rest their front legs are stretched out, heightening their camouflage. Some of the tropical species are adorned with spines or ridges, imitating the thorny bushes or trees in which they live.

Leaves also seem to be a favorite object for insects to imitate. Many butterflies can suddenly disappear from view by folding their wings and sitting quietly among the plants that they resemble.

Note:

perpetuate (v): duy trì; mammal (n): động vật có vú; caterpillar (n): sâu bướm; twig (n): nhánh/cành

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Caterpillars that live in trees

(B) The feeding habits of insects

branch: cành, nhánh

(C) How some insects imitates plants to survive

(D) Insects that are threatened with extinction

2. Which of the following does the word "enemies" in line 1 refer to?

(A) plants looking like insects

(B) extreme weather conditions

(C) creatures that eat insects

(D) insects looking like plants

3. According to the passage, how does the stick caterpillar make itself look like a twig?

(A) By holding its body stiff and motionless

(B) By looping itself around a stick

(C) By changing the color of its skin

(D) By laying its body flat against a branch

4. Which of the following is true of stick insects?

(A) They resemble their surroundings all the time.

(B) They make themselves look like other insects.

(C) They are camouflaged only when walking.

(D) They change color to make themselves in visible.

5. Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the passage as objects that are imitated as a means of protection?

(A) Thorns (B) Flowers (C) Leaves (D) Sticks

6. In which paragraph does the author describe the way in which stick caterpillars move?

(A) Paragraph one (B) Paragraph two

(C) Paragraph three (D) Paragraph four

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "inedible" in paragraph 3?

(A) eatable (B) colourful (C) beautiful (D) moving

8. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT True about the stick caterpillar?

(A) It is not popular in North America.

(B) It changes its colour to avoid danger.

(C) It can have different sizes.

(D) The tropical stick caterpillars can have parts of their body looking like thorns.

9. How can butterflies make themselves invisible?

(A) By hiding under the leaves.

(B) By disappearing from the view.

(C) By folding wings and sitting still among the leaves with similar colours.

(D) By flying among colourful flowers.

10. Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence in italics?

The stick caterpillar is well named.

(A) The caterpillar is named after a well known name.

(B) The caterpillar is named just like the way it looks.

(C) The caterpillar has a good name.

(D) The caterpillar is stuck to a popular name.

Passage 2

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in wicker baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time.

In their training flights or in actual races, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners, who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their entries. Since time is of the essence, the speed with which the birds can be induced to enter the loft trap may make the difference between gaining a win or a second place.

The head of a homing pigeon is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeon. The homing pigeon is very intelligent and will persevere to the point of stubbornness some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm.

Some homing pigeon experts claim that this bird is gifted with a form of built-in radar that helps it find its own loft after hours of flight, for hidden under the head feathers are two very sensitive ears, while the sharp, prominent eyes can see great distances in daytime.

Why do homing pigeons fly home? They are not unique in this inherent skill. This skill is found in most migratory birds, in bees, ants, toads, and even turtles, which have been known to travel hundreds of miles to return to their homes. But in the animal world the homing pigeon alone can be trusted with its freedom and trained to carry out the missions that people demand.

1. What is the purpose of the passage?

(A) To convince the reader to buy a homing pigeon.
(B) To inform the reader about homing pigeons and their training.
(C) To protect homing pigeons against the threat of extinction.
(D) To encourage the owners of homing pigeons to set the birds free.

2. According to the passage, what happens to homing pigeons when they are about a month old?

(A) They are kept in a trap.
(B) They enter their first race.
(C) They begin a training program.
(D) They get their wings clipped and marked.

3. What can be inferred when the author states that the owners "anxiously watch the sky"?

(A) The owners want their pigeon to win the race.
(B) The owners are sending radar signals to their pigeons.
(C) The owners do not know whether the race began on time.
(D) The owners do not trust the rules set down by the judges.

4. According to the passage, what is the difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one?

(A) The span of the wings (B) The shape of the eyes
(C) The texture of the feathers (D) The size of the brain

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as attributes that enable a homing pigeon to return home?

(A) instinct (B) air sacs (C) sensitive ears (D) good eyes

6. The pronoun "it" in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following?

(A) the built-in radar (B) the bird
(C) the loft (D) the form

7. Why does the author mention bees, ants, toads, and turtles?

(A) To describe some unusual kinds of pets.
(B) To measure distances traveled by various animals.
(C) To compare their home-finding abilities with those of homing pigeons.
(D) To interest the reader in learning about other animals.

8. Which of the following best summarizes the extract in *italics*?

Why do homing pigeons fly home? They are not unique in this inherent skill.

(A) Homing pigeons have the skill of flying home.
(B) Homing pigeons fly home because they are unique.
(C) Homing pigeons are not the only species that always finds their way home.
(D) Homing pigeons are unique because they are the only species that flies home.

9. Why are bees, toads, turtles mentioned in the final paragraph?

(A) As examples of animals which can not fly.
(B) As animals which live far away from their homes.
(C) To illustrate animals which can find their way home by nature.
(D) Because they are, by nature different from homing pigeons.

10. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about homing pigeons?

(A) Their body structure does not allow them to fly for more than one hour.
(B) They cannot be trained to fly far away from home.
(C) Their brain is relatively small in comparison with the size of their head.
(D) Their ears are hidden under their head feather.

Passage 3

Born in 1830 in rural Amherst, Massachusetts, Emily Dickinson spent her entire life in the household of her parents. Between 1858 and 1862, it was later discovered, she wrote like a person possessed, often producing a poem a day. It was also during this period that her life was transformed into the myth of Amherst. Withdrawing more and more, keeping to her room sometimes even refusing to see visitors who called, she began to dress only in white-a habit that added to her reputation as an eccentric.

In their determination to read Dickinson's life in terms of a traditional romantic plot biographers have missed the unique pattern of her life-her struggle to create a female life not yet imagined by the culture in which she lived. Dickinson was not the innocent, lovelorn and emotionally fragile girl sentimentalized by the Dickinson myth and popularized by William Luce's 1976 play, The *Belle of Amherst*. Her decision to shut the door on Amherst society in the 1950's transformed her house into a kind of magical realm in which she was free to engage her poetic genius. Her seclusion was not the result of a failed love affairs but rather a part of a more general pattern of renunciation through which she, in her quest for self – sovereignty, carried

perpetuate - duy trì caterpillar
twig: cành

on an argument with the Puritan fathers, attacking with wit and irony their cheerless Calvinist doctrine, their stern patriarchal God, and their rigid notions of "true womanhood."

Note:
Seclusion (n): sự ẩn dật; self-sovereignty (n): quyền tự trị/tự chủ; renunciation (n): sự từ bỏ, quên mình

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
   (A) To interpret Emily Dickinson's unusual behavior.
   (B) To promote the popular myth of Emily Dickinson.
   (C) To discuss Emily Dickinson's failed love affair.
   (D) To describe the religious climate in Emily Dickinson's time.

2. According to the passage, which of the following can be used to describe the period from 1858 to 1862 in Emily Dickinson's life?
   (A) tragic (B) sociable (C) productive (D) frivolous

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being one of Emily Dickinson' s unusual behaviours?
   (A) Refusing to eat (B) Wearing only write
   (C) Avoiding visitors (D) Staying in her room

4. According to the passage, what have the biographers of Emily Dickinson traditionally done?
   (A) They have criticized most of her poems.
   (B) They have ignored her innocence and emotional fragility.
   (C) They have seen her life in romantic terms.
   (D) They have blamed her parents for restricting her activities.

5. Why does the author mention William Luce's play *The Belle of Amherst?*
   (A) To give an example of the sentimentalized Emily Dickinson myth.
   (B) To show how popular Emily Dickinson's poems have become.
   (C) To show that Emily Dickinson was also an actress.
   (D) To illustrate the theatrical quality of Emily Dickinson's poems.

6. How can we explain Emily Dickinson's seclusion?
   (A) It's a result of physical illness.
   (B) It's because of her failed love affair.
   (C) It's the result of her quest for independence.
   (D) It's because of her dislike of people.

7. Which of the following is NOT the reason for Emily Dickinson's unusual behavior?
   (A) Her struggle to create a new female identity.
   (B) Her desire to develop her genius undisturbed.
   (C) Her search for her own independence.
   (D) Her attempt to draw attention to her poetry.

8. What can be inferred about the society in which Emily Dickinson lived?
   (A) It was characterized by strong Puritan beliefs.
   (B) It was characterized by equality of men and women.
   (C) There was an encouragement of nonconformity.
   (D) There was an appreciation of poetic creativity.

9. What can be inferred about the girl in William Luce's 1976 play, *The Belle of Amherst*?
   (A) She was fragile and lovelorn.
   (B) She was unhappy about being alone.
   (C) She was born from educated parents.
   (D) She is unwell.

10. When did Emily Dickinson start her seclusion?
   (A) in 1962 (B) in 1958 (C) in 1976 (D) in the 1950s.

Passage 4

Native Americans from the southeastern part of what is now the United States believed that the universe in which they lived was made up of three separate, but related, worlds, the Upper World, the Lower World, and This World. In **the last** there lived humans, most animals, and all plants.

This World, a round island resting on the surface of waters, was suspended from the sky by four cords attached to the island at the four cardinal points of the compass. Lines drawn to connect the opposite points of the compass, from north to south and from east to west, intersected This World to divide it into four wedge - shaped segments. Thus, a symbolic representation of the human world was a cross within a circle, the cross representing the intersecting lines and the circle the shape of This World.

Each segment of This World was identified by its own color. According to Cherokee doctrine, east was associated with the color red because it was the direction of the Sun, the greatest deity of all. Red was also the color of fire, believed to be directly connected with the Sun, with blood, and therefore with life. Finally, red was the color of success. The west was the Moon segment; it provided no warmth and was not life - giving as the Sun was. So its color was black. North was the direction of cold, and so its color

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC LỚP DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 3 [illegible] TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

was blue (sometimes purple), and it represented trouble and defeat. South was the direction of warmth, its color, white, was associated with peace and happiness.

The southeastern Native Americans' universe was one in which opposites were constantly at war with each other, red against black, blue against white. This World hovered somewhere between the perfect order and predictability of the Upper World and the total disorder and instability of the Lower World. The goal was to find some kind of halfway path, or balance, between those other worlds.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   (A) One Civilization's View of the Universe
   (B) The Changing of the Seasons in the Southeast
   (C) The Painting of Territorial Maps by Southeastern Native Americans
   (D) The War Between Two Native American Civilizations
2. What does the phrase "the last" in paragraph 1 refer to?
   (A) all plants (B) This World
   (C) the universe (D) the Upper World
3. According to the passage, where was "This World" located?
   (A) inside the Upper World
   (B) inside the Lower World
   (C) above the Upper World
   (D) between the Upper World and Lower World
4. According to the passage, to which did southeastern Native Americans compare "This World"?
   (A) waters (B) the sky (C) an animal (D) an island
5. How many segments did lines divide This World into?
   (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
6. The southeastern Native Americans did NOT associate red colour with which of the following?
   (A) fire (B) trouble (C) blood (D) success
7. According to the passage, which of the following colors represented the west for southeastern Native Americans?
   (A) Blue (B) While (C) Black (D) Purple
8. What is the shape of This Word as described in the passage?
   (A) A circle (B) A triangle (C) A square (D) A cube
9. What does the word "its" in paragraph 3 refer to?
   (A) Southern (B) the Sun's (C) Northern (D) the Moon's

10. According to Cherokee doctrine, what does white colour represent?
   (A) peace (B) hatred (C) success (D) failure

Passage 5

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The droplets or ice crystals in clouds are exceedingly small. The effect of gravity on them is **minute**. Air currents move and lift droplets so that the net downward displacement is zero, even though the droplets are **in constant motion.**

Droplets and ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, *dust seems to act in a totally random fashion*, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The cloud droplet of average size is only 1/2500 inch in diameter. It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in perfectly still air, and it does not fall out of moving air at alt. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of 1/125 inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet. The growth of a cloud droplet to a size large enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence."

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   (A) The mechanics of rain (B) The climate of North America
   (C) How gravity affects agriculture (D) Types of clouds
2. Which of the following best replaces the word "minute" in paragraph 1?
   (A) Second (B) Tiny (C) Slow (D) Predictable
3. What does "in constant motion" in paragraph 1 mean?
   (A) moving all the time (B) always having feeling
   (C) never changing (D) falling down easily
4. Why don't all ice crystals in clouds immediately fall to earth?
   (A) They are balanced by the pressure of rain droplets.
   (B) The effect of gravity at high altitude is random.
   (C) They are kept aloft by air currents.
   (D) The heat from the sun' s rays melts them.

5. What are water droplets?

(A) They are ice crystals.
(B) They are small drops of dew.
(C) They are watery fruits.
(D) They are animals living on ice.

6. What can be inferred about drops of water larger than 1/125 inch in diameter?

(A) They never occur.
(B) They are not affected by the force of gravity.
(C) In still air they would fall to earth.
(D) In moving air they fall at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.

7. In this passage, what does the term "coalescence" refer to?

(A) The gathering of small clouds to form larger clouds
(B) The growth of droplets
(C) The fall of raindrops and other precipitation
(D) The movement of dust particles in the sunlight

8. What is the diameter of the average cloud droplet?

(A) 1/16 inch
(B) 1/125 inch
(C) 1/2500 inch
(D) One million of an inch

9. What is an example of **precipitation?**

(A) rain
(B) lightening
(C) wind
(D) thunder

10. Which of the following best paraphrases the extract: "*Dust seems to act in a totally random fashion*"?

(A) Dust acts in way that can be predicted.
(B) Dust always moves chaotically.
(C) Dust moves in an unpredictable way.
(D) It is hard for dust to move smoothly.

Passage 6

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of pre-industrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their **properties** must be extremely ancient. **This is logical.** Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, and tools: medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many **properties** of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "Knowledge" at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild – and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

1. How is the term "botany" is explained in the passage?

(A) It is a study of leaves.
(B) It is a science of nature.
(C) It is the study of plants.
(D) It is research on various types of trees.

2. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?

(A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
(B) They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
(C) They did not enjoy the study of botany.
(D) They placed great importance on the ownership of property.

3. What does the word "properties" in **bold** in paragraph 1 mean?

(A) Lands
(B) Knowledge
(C) Possessions
(D) Characteristics

4. What does the comment "This is logical" in paragraph 1 mean?

(A) There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestor's knowledge of plants.
(B) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.
(C) It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in preindustrial societies.

(D) Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.

5. According to the passage, why does general knowledge of botany begin to fade?

(A) People no longer value plants as a useful resource.

(B) Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science.

(C) Research is unable to keep up with the increasing numbers of plants.

(D) Direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased.

6. Why does the author mention "a rose, an apple, or an orchid"?

(A) To make the passage more poetic.

(B) To cite examples of plants that are attractive.

(C) To give botanical examples that all readers will recognize.

(D) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life.

7. According to the passage, what was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?

(A) The invention of agricultural implements and machinery

(B) The development of a system of names for plants

(C) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted

(D) The changing diets of early humans

8. What is the relationship between botany and agriculture similar to?

(A) The relationship between zoology and deer hunting

(B) The relationship between zoology and bird watching

(C) The relationship between zoology and sheep raising

(D) The relationship between zoology and horseback riding

9. In which lines in the passage does the author describe the beneficial properties that plants have for humans?

(A) Lines 1-2 (B) Lines 6-9 (C) Lines 11-12 (D) Lines 14-16

10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as use of plants?

(A) For food (B) For jewelries (C) For clothes (D) For weapons

Passage 7

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive peoples and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a **massive** collision with the young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of **debris** that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of Earth is inextricably linked to the moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effect upon the tides than does the Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an **uneven** distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere; without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with **impact craters**, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to **erase** and reform the Earth's surface features are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprint left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth's. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like that of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, however; in fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C. to - 233 degrees C.

1. What is the passage primarily about?

(A) the Moon's effect upon the Earth

(B) the origin of the Moon

(C) what we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth

(D) a comparison of the Moon and the Earth

2. Which of the following is the word "**massive**" closest in meaning to?

(A) unavoidable (B) dense (C) huge (D) impressive

3. Which of the following is the word "debris" closest in meaning to?

(A) rubbish (B) satellites (C) moons (D) earth

4. According to the passage, which of the following is True about the Moon?

(A) It is older than the Earth.

(B) It is protected by a dense atmosphere.

(C) It is composed of a few active volcanoes.

(D) It is the primary cause of Earth's ocean tides.

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "uneven" in the second paragraph of the passage?

(A) Heavier
(B) Equally distributed
(C) Orderly
(D) Not uniform

6. Why does the author mention "impact craters" in the third paragraph?

(A) to show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere.

(B) to show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity.

(C) to explain why the Moon has no plant life because of meteorites.

(D) to explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering.

7. Which of the following can best replace the word "erase" in paragraph 3?

(A) change (B) impact (C) obliterate (D) erupt

8. Why would a person on the Moon weigh less than on the Earth?

(A) Because of the composition of lunar soil.

(B) Because the surface gravity of the Moon is less.

(C) Because the Moon has no atmosphere.

(D) Because the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity.

9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Moon?

(A) It has a wide range of temperatures.

(B) It is heavier on one side than the other.

(C) It is unable to protect itself from meteorite attacks.

(D) It has less effect upon the tides than the Sun.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) The Moon is not able to support human life.

(B) If the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides.

(C) People living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon.

(D) Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon.

Passage 8

Hotels were among the earliest facilities that **bound** the United States together. They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frenetic quest for community. Even in the first part of the nineteenth century, Americans were already forming the habit of gathering from all corners of the nation for both public and private, business and pleasure purposes. Conventions were the new occasions, and hotels were distinctively American facilities making conventions possible. The first national convention of a major party to choose a candidate for President was held in Baltimore, at a hotel that was then reputed to be the best in the country. The presence in Baltimore of Barnum's City Hotel, a six-story building with two hundred apartments, helps explain why many other early national political conventions were held there.

In the longer run, too, American hotels made other national conventions not only possible but pleasant and convivial. The growing custom of regularly **assembling** from afar the representatives of all kinds of groups - not only for political conventions, but also for commercial, professional, learned, and vocational **ones** - in turn supported the multiplying hotels. By mid-twentieth century, conventions accounted for over a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the nation, about eighteen thousand different conventions were held annually with a total attendance of about ten million persons.

Nineteenth-century American hotelkeepers, who were no longer the genial, deferential "hosts" of the eighteenth-century European inn, became leading citizens. Holding a large stake in the community, they exercised power to make **it** prosper. As owners or managers of the local "palace of the public", they were makers and shapers of a principal community attraction. Travelers from abroad were mildly shocked by this high social position.

1. Which of the following is the word "bound" in line 1 closest in meaning to?

(A) led (B) protected (C) tied (D) strengthened

2. Why is the National Republican party mentioned in paragraph 1?

(A) As an example of a group from Baltimore

(B) As an example of a group of learned people

(C) As an example of a group owning a hotel

(D) As an example of a group holding a convention

3. Which of the following is the word "assembling" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

(A) announcing (B) motivating (C) gathering (D) contracting

4. Which of the following does the word "ones" refer to?

(A) hotels
(B) conventions
(C) kinds
(D) representatives

5. Which of the following does the word "it" in **bold** in the final paragraph refer to?

(A) European inn (B) host (C) community (D) public

6. What can be inferred about early hotelkeepers in the United States?

(A) They were active politicians.
(B) They were European immigrants.
(C) They were professional builders.
(D) They were influential citizens.

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about early American hotels?
(A) Travelers from abroad did not enjoy staying in them.
(B) Conventions were held in them.
(C) People used them for both business and pleasure.
(D) They were important to the community.

8. When did conventions account for over a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the US?
(A) In 2005
(B) In the 20th century
(C) In the 19th century
(D) Around 1950s

9. What does the phrase "palace of the public" refer to?
(A) big cities
(B) owners of European inns
(C) hotels
(D) prosperous community

10. According to the passage, why were many early national political conventions held in Baltimore?
(A) Because the Barnum's City Hotel there could accommodate many people.
(B) Because it was the biggest city then.
(C) Because the Barnum's City Hotel there had good facilities.
(D) Because there were many modern hotels in Baltimore.

Passage 9

Humanity's primal efforts to systematize the concepts of size, shapes, and number are usually regarded as the earliest mathematics. However, the concept of number and the counting process developed so long before the time of recorded history (there is archaeological evidence that counting was employed by humans as far back as 50,000 years ago) that the manner of this development is largely **conjectural**. Imaging how it probably came about is not difficult. The argument that humans, even in prehistoric times, had some number sense, at least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less when some objects were added to or taken away from a small group, seems fair, for studies have shown that some **animals** possess such a sense.

With the gradual evolution of society, simple counting became imperative. A tribe had to know how many members **it** had and how many enemies, and shepherd needed to know if the flock of sheep was decreasing in size. Probably the earliest way of keeping a count was by some simple tally method, employing the principle of one-to-one correspondence. In keeping a count of sheep, for example, one finger per sheep could be turned under. Counts could also be maintained by making scratches in the dirt or on a stone, by cutting notches in a piece of wood, or by tying knots in a string.

Then, perhaps later, an **assortment** of vocal sounds was developed as a word tally against the number of objects in a small group. And still later, with the refinement of writing, a set of signs was devised to stand for these numbers. Such an imagined development is supported by reports of anthropologists in their studies of present-day societies that are thought to be similar to those of early humans.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The efforts of early humans to care for herds of animals
(B) The development of writing
(C) The beginnings of mathematics
(D) Similarities in number sense between humans and animals

2. What is the word "conjectural" in line 6 closest in meaning to?
(A) complex
(B) based on guessing
(C) unbelievable
(D) supported by careful research

3. Why does the author mention animals in line 10?
(A) To support a theory about the behavior of early humans
(B) To identify activities that are distinctly human
(C) To illustrate the limits of a historical record of human development
(D) To establish that early human kept domesticated animals

4. What does the word "it" in line 2 of paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) evolution
(B) counting
(C) tribe
(D) shepherd

5. What is the basic principle of the tally method described in the second paragraph?
(A) The count is recorded permanently.
(B) Calculations provide the total count.
(C) Large quantities are represented by symbols.
(D) Each marker represents a singly object.

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an early methods of counting?
(A) Cutting notches
(B) Bending fingers
(C) Piling stones
(D) Tying knots

7. Which of the following is the word "assortment" in the final paragraph closest in meaning to?

(A) instrument (B) variety (C) surplus (D) symbol

8. It can be inferred that research in other academic fields relates to research in the author's field in which of the following ways?

(A) It contributes relevant information

(B) It is carried out on a simpler level.

(C) It is less reliable than research in the author's field.

(D) It causes misunderstandings if applied to the author's field.

9. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the passage?

(A) Counting processes did not develop until after writing became widespread.

(B) Early counting methods required herds of animals.

(C) Mathematics has remained unchanged since ancient times.

(D) Early humans first counted because of necessity.

10. Where in the passage does the author mention the ability of animals to recognized small and large groups?

(A) Lines 1-2 (B) Lines 7-10 (C) Lines 10-12 (D) Lines 17-18

Passage 10

Fossils are the remains and **traces** (such as **footprints** or other marks) of ancient plant and animal life that are more than 10,000 years old. They range in size from microscopic structures to dinosaur skeletons and complete bodies of enormous animals. Skeletons of extinct species of human are also considered fossils.

An environment favorable to the growth and later preservation of organisms is required for the occurrence of fossils. Two conditions are almost always present: The possession of hard parts, either internal or external, such as bones, teeth, scales, shells, and wood; these parts remain after the rest of the organism has decayed. Organisms that lack hard parts, such as worms and jelly fish, have left a meager geologic record. Quick burial of the dead organism, so that protection is afforded against weathering, bacterial action, and scavengers

Nature provides many situations in which the remains of animals and plants are protected against destruction. Of these, marine sediment is by far the most important environment for the preservation of fossils, owing to the incredible richness of marine life. The beds of former lakes are also prolific sources of fossils. The rapidly accumulating sediments in the channels, floodplains, and deltas of streams bury fresh-water organisms, along with land plants and animals that fall into the water. The beautifully preserved fossil fish from the Green River soil shale of Wyoming lived in a vast shallow lake. The frigid ground in the far north acts as a remarkable preservative for animal fossils. The woolly mammoth, along-haired rhinoceros,. and other mammals have been periodically **exposed** in the tundra of Siberia, the hair and red flesh still frozen in cold storage.

Volcanoes often provide environments favorable to fossil preservation. Extensive falls of volcanic ash and coarser particles overwhelm and bury all forms of life, from flying insects to great trees. Caves have preserved the bones of many animals that died in **them** and were subsequently buried under a blanket of clay or a cover of dripstone. Predatory animals and early humans alike sought shelter in caves and brought food to **them** to the eater, leaving bones that paleontologists have discovered.

1. What does the passage primarily discuss?

(A) Types of fossils found in different climates

(B) What is learned from studying fossils

(C) Conditions favorable to the preservation of fossils

(D) How fossils are discovered

2. Why does the author mention the word "footprints" in paragraph 1?

(A) To define the terms "traces" and "remains"

(B) To give an example of traces

(C) To confirm the existence of prehistorical people

(D) To illustrate how fossils are formed

3. Which of the following is the word "traces" closest in meaning to?

(A) structures (B) importance (C) skeletons (D) imprints

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about fossils by the author?

(A) They are microscopically small.

(B) They are skeletons of human ancestors.

(C) They are complete animal bodies.

(D) They are fragile.

5. Why was the fossil fish from the Green River preserved?

(A) Probably because it was in a deep lake.

(B) Probably because it was covered by sediment.

(C) Probably it was protected by oil.

(D) Probably because it was buried slowly.

6. Which of the following can best replace the word "exposed"?

(A) photographed (B) uncovered
(C) located (D) preserved

7. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be found as a fossil, assuming that all are buried rapidly?

(A) a dinosaur (B) a woolly mammoth
(C) a human ancestor (D) a worm

8. Which of the following is a condition that favors fossilization when volcanic ash falls to Earth is

(A) quick burial (B) cold storage
(C) high temperature (D) lack of water

9. Which does the word "them" in the final paragraph refer to?

(A) predatory animals (B) early humans
(C) caves (D) bones

10. Which of the following is true of the environments in which fossil are found?

(A) Very different environments can favor fossilization.
(B) There are few environments in which fossils are protected.
(C) Environments that favor fossilization have similar climates.
(D) Environments that favor fossilization support large populations of animals.

Passage 11

A useful definition of an air pollutant is a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals vegetations, or materials **adversely**. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled-a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentrations of these pollutants were **altered** by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycle. These serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil on a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting form human activities. However, human production usually occurs in a localized area, such as a city.

In this localized regions, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycle. The result is an increased concentration of **noxious** chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has **detectable** health effects at 0.08 parts per million, which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, ahs a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The economic impact of air pollution
(B) What constitutes an air pollutant
(C) How much harm air pollutants can cause
(D) The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere

2. Which of the following is the word "adversely" closest in meaning to?

(A) negatively (B) quickly (C) admittedly (D) considerably

3. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

(A) Water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
(B) Most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
(C) The definition of air pollution will continue to change
(D) A substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities

4. Which of the following can best replace the word "altered" in the 2nd paragraph?

(A) eliminated (B) caused (C) slowed (D) changed

5. Why can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?

(A) They function as part of a purification process.
(B) They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
(C) They are less harmful to living beings than are other pollutants.
(D) They have existed since the Earth developed.

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about human-generated air pollution in localized regions?

(A) It can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants in the localized region.

(B) It can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants.

(C) It will damage areas outside of the localized regions.

(D) It will react harmfully with naturally occurring pollutants.

7. Which of the following is the word "noxious' closest in meaning to?

(A) harmful (B) noticeable (C) extensive (D) weak

8. According to the passage, when is the numerical valued of the concentration level of a substance useful?

(A) Only if the other substances in the area are known.

(B) When it is in a localized area.

(C) Only when the naturally occurring level is also known.

(D) If it can be calculated quickly.

9. Which of the following can best replace the word "detectable"?

(A) beneficial (B) special (C) measurable (D) separable

10. Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

(A) To effectively control pollution local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

(B) One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.

(C) Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.

(D) Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

Passage 12

In science, a theory is a reasonable explanation of observed events that are **related.** A theory often involves an imaginary model that helps scientists picture the way an observed event could be produced. A good example of **this** is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many small particles that are in constant motion.

A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observations, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed. After a theory has been publicized, scientists design experiments to test the theory. If observations confirm the scientists' predictions, the theory is **supported.** If observations do not confirm the predictions, the scientists must search further. There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

Science involves imagination and creative thinking as well as collecting information and performing experiments. Facts by themselves are not science. As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincare said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with bricks, But a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of bricks can be called a house."

Most scientists start an investigation by finding out what other scientists have learned about a particular problem. After known facts have been gathered, the scientist comes to the part of the investigation that requires considerable imagination. Possible solutions to the problem are formulated. These possible solutions are called hypotheses. In a way, any hypothesis is a leap into the unknown. It extents the scientist's thinking beyond the known facts. The scientist plans experiments, performs calculations and makes observations to test hypotheses. For without hypotheses, further investigation lacks purpose and direction. When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

1. Which of the following can best replace the word "related" in line 2?

(A) connected (B) described (C) completed (D) identified

2. Which of the following does the word "this" in line 3refer to?

(A) a good example (B) an imaginary model

(C) an observed event (D) the kinetic molecular theory

3. According to the second paragraph, how can a useful theory be helpful to scientists?

(A) It helps them find errors in past experiments.

(B) It helps them make predictions.

(C) It helps them observe events.

(D) It helps them publicize new findings.

4. Which of the following can best replace the word "supported" in line 10?

(A) finished (B) adjusted (C) investigated (D) upheld

5. Why does the author mention bricks in the third paragraph?

(A) To explain the way mathematicians approach science.

(B) To show how building a house is like performing experiments.

(C) To indicate how science is more than a collection of facts.

(D) To illustrate how scientific experiments have led to improved technology.

6. According to the fourth paragraph, when is imagination most important to scientists?

(A) When they evaluate previous work on a problem.

(B) When they formulate possible solutions to a problem.

(C) When they gather known facts.
(D) When they close an investigation.

7. Why does the author refer to a hypothesis as "a leap into the unknown"?
   (A) In order to show that hypotheses are sometimes ill-conceived.
   (B) To show that hypotheses can lead to dangerous results.
   (C) In order to show that hypotheses go beyond available facts.
   (D) To prove that hypotheses require effort to formulate.

8. In the last paragraph, what does the author imply a major function of hypotheses?
   (A) Sifting through known facts.
   (B) Communicating a scientist's thoughts to others.
   (C) Providing direction for scientific research.
   (D) Linking together different theories.

9. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
   (A) Theories are simply imaginary models of past events.
   (B) It is better to revise a hypothesis than to reject it.
   (C) A scientist's most difficult task is testing hypotheses.
   (D) A good scientist needs to be creative.

10. Which of the following is NOT included in the process of testing a hypothesis?
   (A) Planning experiments.   (B) Performing calculations.
   (C) Making observations.   (D) Writing a pre-laboratory report.

Passage 13

Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber. All living creature, especially human beings, have their peculiarities, but everything about the little sea cucumber seems unusual. What else can be said about a **bizarre** animal that, among other unusual things, eats mud, feeds almost continuously day and night but can live without eating for long periods, and can be poisonous but is considered supremely edible by gourmets?

For some fifty million years, despite all its eccentricities, the sea cucumber has subsisted on its diet of mud. It is adaptable enough to live attached to rocks by its tube feet, under rocks in shallow water, or on the surface of mud flats. Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

Sea cucumbers come in a variety of colors, ranging from black to reddish-brown to sand-color and nearly white. One form even has vivid purple tentacle. Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped-hence their name-and because they are typically rock inhabitants, this shape, combine with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

Although they have voracious appetites, eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become quiescent and live at a low metabolic rate-feeding sparingly or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence. But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. Its major enemies are fish and crabs, when attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. It also **casts off** attached structures such as tentacles. The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself if it is attached or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted.

Note:
sea cucumber (n): hải sâm; tentacle (n) xúc tu ; quiescent (adj): im lìm; metabolic (adj): chuyển hóa

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   (A) The reason for the sea cucumber's name
   (B) What makes the sea cucumber unusual
   (C) How to identify the sea cucumber
   (D) Places where the sea cucumber can be found

2. What is the meaning of the word "bizarre" used in the passage?
   (A) unusual   (B) marine   (C) simple   (D) rare

3. According to the passage, why is the shape of sea cucumbers important?
   (A) It helps them to digest their food.
   (B) It helps them to protect themselves from danger.
   (C) It makes it easier for them to move through the mud.
   (D) It makes them attractive to fish.

4. What does the phrase "this faculty" refer to?
   (A) The sea cucumber's ability to squeeze into crevices
   (B) The sea cucumber's ability to devour all available food in a short time
   (C) The sea cucumber's ability to such up mud or sand
   (D) The sea cucumber's ability to live at a low metabolic rate

5. What does the fourth paragraph mainly discuss?
(A) The reproduction of sea cucumbers
(B) The food sources of sea cucumbers
(C) The eating habits of sea cucumbers
(D) Threats to sea cucumbers' existence

6. What is the meaning of the phrase "casts off" used the last paragraph of the passage?
(A) grows again (B) grabs
(C) gets rid of (D) uses as a weapon

7. Of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
(A) What it does when threatened (B) Where it lives
(C) How it hides from predators (D) What it eats

8. Compared with other sea creatures, how is the sea cucumber described?
(A) It is dangerous. (B) It is intelligent.
(C) It is strange. (D) It is fat.

9. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumber?
(A) They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli.
(B) They are almost useless.
(C) They require group cooperation.
(D) They are similar to those of most sea creatures.

10. Which of the following would NOT cause a sea cucumber to release its internal organs into the water?
(A) A touch (B) Food
(C) Pollution (D) Unusually warm water

Passage 14

There are two ways to create colors in a photograph. One method, called additives, starts with three basic colors and adds them together to produce some other color. The second method, called subtractive, starts with white light (a mixture of all colors in the spectrum) and, by taking away some or all other colors, leaves the one desired.

In the additive method, separate colored lights combine to produce various other colors The three additive primary colors are green, red, and blue (each providing about one - third of the wavelengths in the total spectrum). Mixed in varying proportions, they can produce all colors. Green and red light mix to produce yellow: red and blue light mix to produce magenta; green and blue mix to produce cyan. When equal parts of all three of these primary - colored beams of light overlap, the mixture appears white to the eye.

In the subtractive process, colors are produced when dye (as in paint or color photographic materials) absorbs some wavelengths and so passes on only part of the spectrum. The subtractive primaries are cyan (a bluish green), magenta (a purplish pink), and yellow; these are the pigments or dyes that absorb red, green, and blue wavelengths, respectively, thus subtracting them from white light, These dye colors are the complementary colors to the three additive primaries of red, green, and blue. Properly combined, the subtractive primaries can absorb all colors of light, producing black. But, mixed in varying proportions, they too can produce any color in the spectrum.

Whether a particular color is obtained by adding colored lights together or by subtracting some light from the total spectrum, the result looks the same to the eye. The additive process was employed for early color photography. But the subtractive method, while requiring complex chemical techniques, has turned out to be more practical and is the basis of all modern color films.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Recent developments in camera technology
(B) How to make white light
(C) The additive and subtractive methods of producing color
(D) The discovery of the spectrum

2. What does the word "one" in line 5 refer to?
(A) color (B) method
(C) mixture (D) light

3. What colour do we have if we mix green and red?
(A) White (B) Black
(C) Yellow (D) Magenta

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an additive primary colour?
(A) White (B) Green
(C) Red (D) Blue

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "passes on" as used in paragraph 3 ?
(A) judges (B) lets through
(C) dies (D) goes over

6. What color filter would absorb red wave-lengths?
(A) Red (B) Cyan

(C) Magenta (D) Yellow

7. Which of the following is NOT a pair of additive and subtractive primary colors?
   - (A) Yellow and blue
   - (B) Magenta and green
   - (C) Black and white
   - (D) Cyan and red

8. What explanation is given for the use of the subtractive method in modern color films?
   - (A) Subtractive colors are more realistic.
   - (B) The subtractive process is more efficient.
   - (C) Additive chemical techniques are too complex.
   - (D) The additive process is still being developed.

9. When properly mixed, what can subtractive primaries produce?
   - (A) Red
   - (B) Orange
   - (C) Black
   - (D) Yellow

10. How is the passage organized?
   - (A) The reasons for a choice are explained in depth.
   - (B) A general statement is justified by a series of historical examples.
   - (C) Two basic causes are compared.
   - (D) Related processes are described one after the other.

Passage 15

Most of our planet is covered by water. There is so much of it that if all the mountains of the world were leveled and their **debris** dumped into the oceans, the surface of the globe would be entirely submerged beneath water to a depth of several thousand meters. The great basins between the continents, in which all this water lies, are themselves more varied topographically than the surface of the land. The highest terrestrial mountain, **Mount Everest**, would fit into the deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, with its peak a kilometer beneath the surface. On the other hand, the biggest mountains of the sea are so huge that they rise above the surface of the water to form chains of islands. Mauna Kea, the highest of the Hawaiian volcanoes, measured from its base on the ocean floor, is more than 10,000 meters high and so can claim to be highest mountain on the planet.

The seas first formed when the Earth began to cool soon after its birth and hot water vapor condensed on its surface. They were further fed by water gushing through volcanic vents from the interior of the Earth. The water of these young seas was not pure, like rainwater, but contained significant quantities of chlorine, bromine, iodine, boron, and nitrogen, as well as traces of many rarer substances. Since then other ingredients have been added. As continental rocks weather and erode, **they** produce salts that are carried in solution down to the sea by rivers. So, over millennia, the sea has been getting saltier and saltier.

Life first appeared in this chemically rich water some 3.5 billion years ago. We know from fossils that the first organisms were simple single-celled bacteria and algae. Organisms very like them still exist in the sea today. They are the basis of all marine life, indeed. Were it not for these algae, the seas would still be completely sterile and the land uninhabited.

Note:

Algae (n): tảo biển

1. What is the word "debris" in line 2 closest in meaning to?
   - (A) fragments
   - (B) decay
   - (C) composition
   - (D) foundation

2. Why does the writer mention Mount Everest in line 7?
   - (A) To show how comparatively small underwater mountains are
   - (B) To reveal the proportions of the underwater terrain
   - (C) To explain how volcanoes are formed
   - (D) To identify the largest mountain on the planet

3. What does the word "they" in line 7 of paragraph 2 refer to?
   - (A) ingredients
   - (B) rocks
   - (C) substances
   - (D) salts

4. How were chains of islands formed?
   - (A) From the highest mountains rising above the sea level
   - (B) From rocks which were to hard to erode
   - (C) From substances that were saved through erosion
   - (D) From lands in high positions

5. According to the passage, which of the following has contributed to the sea becoming increasingly salty?
   - (A) Water vapor condensing on the surface of the sea
   - (B) Single-celled organisms decaying in the sea
   - (C) Products of erosion being transported to the sea
   - (D) Sterile rainwater falling into the sea

6. Which of the following is mentioned as part of the foundation of all life in the sea?
   - (A) Algae
   - (B) Fossils

(C) Seaweed (D) Rainwater

7. What can be inferred about rainwater from paragraph 2?

(A) It is pure. (B) It has many substances.

(C) It is dirty. (D) It contains chemicals in itself.

8. What was NOT found in the water of young seas?

(A) chlorine (B) nitrogen (C) bromine (D) silver

9. How do we know that algae are one of the the first organisms?

(A) By studying fossils.

(B) Because algae still exist in the sea today.

(C) By studying the basis of all marine life.

(D) Because without them, the sea would be sterile.

10. Where in the passage does the author mention the processes that led to the creation of the seas on Earth?

(A) Lines 1-3 (B) Lines 5 – 7

(C) Lines 14 – 15 (D) Lines 15-17

Passage 16

A painter hangs his or her finished picture on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it until it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities; for the composer, is utterly dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as arduous a' training to become" a performer as a medical student needs to become a doctor. Most training is concerned with technique, for musicians have to have the muscular proficiency of an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their vocal chords would be inadequate without controlled muscular support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow to and for with the right arm - two entirely different movements.

Singers and instrumentalists have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune. Pianists are spared this particular anxiety, for the notes are already there, waiting for them, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for them. But they have their own difficulties: the hammers that hit the strings have to be coaxed not to sound like percussion, and each overlapping tone has to sound clear.

This problem of getting clear texture is one that confronts student conductors: they have to learn to know every note of the music and how it should sound, and they have to aim at controlling these sounds with fanatical but selfless authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so thoroughly at home in the language of music that they can enjoy performing works written in any century.

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

(A) It is easier to study medicine than music.

(B) Painters and composers use totally different methods to reach the public.

(C) All musicians must know how to tune their own instruments.

(D) Musicians must acquire technique and understanding to perform well.

2. According to the passage, performers could best meet their obligation to composers by doing which of the following?

(A) Taking courses in art appreciation.

(B) Knowing how the music was intended to be performed.

(C) Studying works written at different periods in history.

(D) Rearranging musical score's for their particular instrument.

3. What are the length and hardship of a training course to become a musician compared with?

(A) The difficulties an actor has to become good at acting.

(B) The hardship a person experiences to become a painter.

(C) The experience a person undergoes to become a singer.

(D) The experience a medical student has to become a doctor.

4. How is training of a musician different from other types of trainining?

(A) It is mainly about techniques.

(B) It requires physical proficiency.

(C) It requires shorter concentration.

(D) It is mainly about oral skills.

5. According to the passage, why do singers practice breathing everyday?

(A) To support their physical condition.

(B) So that they can practice singing longer.

(C) To gain the controlled muscular support their vocal chords need.

(D) To be able to control and reduce the size of their vocal chords.

6. Why does the author mention athletes and ballet dancers?

(A) To contrast the requirements of each field of study.

(B) To discourage music students from continuing their studies.

(C) To motivate students to work harder to achieve their goals.

(D) To show that music students must develop great physical coordination.

7. According to the passage, what do singers and instrumentalists have in common?
   (A) They both need to achieve accuracy in performance.
   (B) They both need to concentrate for long time.
   (C) They use the same type of instruments.
   (D) They can practise any time they want.

8. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about pianists?
   (A) It is their job to make the overlapping tone sound clear.
   (B) Musical notes often wait for them.
   (C) They are the last ones to play.
   (D) They have to get every musical note perfectly in tune.

9. According to the passage, what is the advantage that pianists have over other instrumentalists?
   (A) They don't have to tune their own instruments.
   (B) They don't have to practice as often.
   (C) They don't have to use their muscles.
   (D) They don't have to aim for clarity of sound.

10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as what student conductors have to do?
   (A) Learning every musical note
   (B) Learning how all musical notes should sound
   (C) Knowing how to control musical sounds properly
   (D) Knowing how to use their power to shorten the performance time

PRACTICE

Cloze comprehension Questions

Passage 1

Archaeological literature is rich in descriptions of pot making. Unlike modern industrial potters, prehistoric artisans created each of their pieces individually, using the simplest technology but demonstrating remarkable skill in making and adorning their vessels. The clay used in prehistoric pot making was invariably selected with the utmost care: often it was traded over considerable distances. The consistency of the clay was crucial: it was pounded meticulously and mixed with water to make it entirely even in texture. By careful kneading, the potter removed the air bubbles and made the clay as plastic as possible, allowing it to be molded into shape as the pot

was built up, When a pot is fired. It loses its water and can crack, so the potter added a temper to the clay, a substance that helped reduce shrinkage and cracking.

Since surface finishes provided a pleasing appearance and also improved the **durability** in day-to-day use, the potter smoothed the exterior surface of the pot with wet hands. Often a wet clay solution, known as a slip, was applied to the smooth surface. Brightly colored slips were often used and formed painted decorations on the vessel. In later times, glazes came into use in some areas. A glaze is a form of slip that turns to a glasslike finish during high-temperature firing. When a slip was not applied, the vessel was allowed to dry slowly until the external surface was almost like leather in texture. It was then rubbed with a round stone or similar object to give it a shiny, hard surface. Some pots were adorned with **incised** or stamped decorations.

Most early pottery was then fired over open hearths. The vessels were covered with fast-burning wood; as it burned, the ashes would all around the pots and bake them evenly over a few hours. Far higher temperatures were attained in special ovens, known as kilns, which would not only bake the clay and remove its plasticity, but also dissolve carbons and iron compounds. Kilns were also used for glazing, when two firings were needed, Once fired, the pots were allowed to cool slowly, and small cracks were repaired before **they** were ready for use.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
   (A) why archaeologists study prehistoric pot making
   (B) How early pottery was made and decorated
   (C) The development of kilns used by early potters
   (D) The variety of decorations on Prehistoric pottery

2. Prehistoric potters improved the texture of the clay by ______________
   (A) adding temper
   (B) removing the water
   (C) beating on the clay
   (D) mixing the clay with plastic substances

3. The word "durability" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______________ .
   (A) quality (B) endurance
   (C) adaptability (D) applicability

4. According to the passage, prehistoric potters applied slips and glazes to their vessels in order to ______________ .
   (A) improve the appearance of the vessels

(B) prevent the vessels from leaking
(C) help the vessels a leather like quality
(D) give the vessels a leather like quality

5. According to the passage, some potters to give vessels a glossy finish by ____________.
(A) smoothing them with wet hands.
(B) mixing the clay with colored solutions.
(C) baking them at a very high temperature.
(D) rubbing them with a smooth hard object.

6. The word "incised" in line 21 is closest in meaning to ____________
(A) designed (B) carved
(C) detailed (D) painted

7. The word "they" in the last line of paragraph 3 refers to________
(A) kilns (B) firings
(C) pots (D) cracks

8. According to the passage, one of the advantages of kilns over open fires is that ____________.
(A) the kilns required less wood for burning.
(B) the kilns reached higher temperatures.
(C) the kilns kept ashes away from the pots.
(D) the kilns baked vessels without cracking them.

9. Look at the terms "temper", "glazes", "kilns", and "compounds". All of these terms is defined in the passage EXCEPT ____________.
(A) temper (B) glazes
(C) kilns (D) compounds

10. When pottery is fired under burning wood, the ashes help ________.
(A) prevent the clay from cracking
(B) produce a more consistently baked pot
(C) attain a very high temperature
(D) give the vessel a glasslike finish

Passage 2

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects — an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a consequence, they are perhaps the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the striking difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions. For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not exceed 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather man between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, tropical Asia, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other words, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; *little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution*. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors generated by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

1. The passage mainly discusses ____________.
(A) physical characteristics of butterflies
(B) names of butterflies
(C) butterflies' adaptation to different habitats
(D) butterflies' variety

2. The word "consequence" in line 3 is closest in meaning to________.
(A) result (B) explanation (C) analysis (D) requirement

3. Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they ____________.
(A) are simple in structure
(B) are viewed positively by people
(C) have been given scientific names
(D) are found mainly in temperate climates

4. The word "striking" in line 8 is closest in meaning to ____________.
   (A) physical (B) confusing
   (C) noticeable (D) successful

5. The word "exceed" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ____________
   (A) locate (B) allow
   (C) go beyond (D) come close to

6. All of the following is mentioned as important parts of a general theory of diversity EXCEPT ____________.
   (A) differences between temperate and tropical zones
   (B) patterns of distribution of species in each region
   (C) migration among temperate and tropical zones
   (D) variation of patterns of distribution of species among different animals and plants

7. The author mentions tropical Asia in lines 18-19 as ____________.
   (A) an example of a place where butterfly behavior varies with climate
   (B) a place where a general theory of butterfly diversity has not yet been firmly established
   (C) a location where butterflies are affected by human populations
   (D) a place in which documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species

8. Biologists do not quite well understand ____________.
   (A) European butterfly habitats.
   (B) differences in species richness between temperate and tropical regions.
   (C) differences in species richness within a temperate or a tropical region.
   (D) comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups.

9. The word "generated" in the last line of the passage can be bes best replaced by ____________.
   (A) requested (B) caused
   (C) assisted (D) estimated

10. The following sentence:
"Little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution" is best paraphrased as: ____________.
   (A) We know that butterflies are distributed evenly.
   (B) We know about little butterfly distribution.
   (C) We don't know why butterflies are distributed evenly in different places.
   (D) We know little about different types of butterflies.

Passage 3

Television has transformed politics by changing the way in which information is disseminated, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizen's patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizen's focus on character rather than issues.

Television has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were. The **stump speech**, a political speech given by traveling politicians and lasting 3/2 to 2 hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has **given way to** the 30-second advertisement and the 10 second "sound bite" in broadcast news. Increasingly the audience for speeches is not **that** standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a snippet of the speech on the news.

In these abbreviated forms, much of what constituted the traditional political discourse of earlier ages has been lost. In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others. In snippets, politicians assert but do not argue.

Because television is an intimate medium, speaking through it require a changed political style that was more conversational, personal, and visual than that of the old style stump speech. Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words. Schools teach us to analyze words and print. However, in a word in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

1. The main point of the passage is that ____________.
   (A) citizens in the United States are now more informed about political issues because of television coverage

(B) citizens in the United States prefer to see politicians on television instead of in person

(C) politics in the United States has become substantially more controversial since the introduction of television

(D) politics in the United States has been significantly changed by television

2. It can be inferred from the passage that before the introduction of television political parties ______________ .

(A) had more influence over the selection of political candidates

(B) spent more money to promote their political candidates

(C) attracted more members

(D) received more money

3. The author mentions the "stump speech" in paragraph 2 as an example of ______________ .

(A) an event created by politicians to attract media attention

(B) an interactive discussion between two politicians

(C) political presentation typical of the 19th century

(D) a style of speech common to televised political events

4. The phrase "given way to" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ______________ .

(A) added interest to
(B) modified
(C) imitated
(D) been replaced by

5. The word "that" in line 12 refers to ______________ .

(A) audience
(B) broadcast news
(C) politician
(D) advertisement

6. According to the passage, traditional political discourse was more successful than televised speeches because it ______________ .

(A) allows news coverage of political candidates

(B) places political issues within a historical context

(C) makes politics seem more intimate to citizens

(D) provides detailed information about a candidates private behavior

7. By saying that "politicians assert but do not argue", the author means that politicians ______________ .

(A) make claims without providing reasons for the claims

(B) take stronger positions on issues than in the past

(C) enjoy explaining the issue to broadcasters

(D) dislike having to explain their own positions on issues to citizens

8. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that ______________ .

(A) politicians will need to learn to become more personal when meeting citizens

(B) politicians who are considered very attractive are favored by citizens over politicians who are less attractive

(C) citizens tend to favor a politician who analyzed the issue over one who does not

(D) citizens will need to learn how to evaluate visual political images in order to become better informed

9. According to paragraph 5, staged political events are created so that politicians can ______________ .

(A) create more time to discuss political issues

(B) obtain more television coverage for themselves

(C) spend more time talking to citizens in person

(D) engage in debates with their opponents

10. The passage supports the statement that ______________ .

(A) Political presentations today are more like advertisements than in the past

(B) Politicians today tend to be more familiar with the views of citizens than in the past

(C) Citizens today are less informed about a politician's character than in the past

(D) Political speeches today focus more on details about issues than in the past

Passage 4

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to re-hydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

1. The main topic of the passage is ______________ .
   (A) weather variations in the desert
   (B) adaptations of desert animals
   (C) diseased of desert animals
   (D) human use of desert animals

2. According to the passage, light coloring is an advantage to large desert animals because it ______________ .
   (A) helps them hide from predators
   (B) does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors
   (C) helps them see their young at night
   (D) keeps them cool at night

3. The author uses Grant's gazelle as an example of ______________ .
   (A) an animal with a low average temperature
   (B) an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel
   (C) a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures
   (D) a desert animal with a constant body temperature

4. The internal temperature of a large desert mammal is lower ______________ .
   (A) just before sunrise (B) in the middle of the day
   (C) just after sunset (D) just after drinking

5. The word "tolerate" in line 1 of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ______________ .
   (A) endure (B) replace (C) compensate (D) reduce

6. Water intoxication can be caused by ______________
   (A) drinking too much water very quickly
   (B) drinking polluted water
   (C) bacteria in water
   (D) a lack of water

7. It can be inferred from the passage that desert-adapted mammals ______________ .
   (A) do not need to eat much food
   (B) can eat large quantities quickly
   (C) easily lose their appetites
   (D) can travel long distances looking for food

8. The author mentions humans in the second paragraph in order to ______________ .
   (A) show how they use camels
   (B) contrast them to desert mammals
   (C) give instructions about desert survival
   (D) show how they have adapted to desert life

9. The word "obtain" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ______________ .
   (A) digest (B) carry (C) save (D) get

10. All of the followings are methods of adaptation of large desert animals EXCEPT ______________ .
   (A) variation in body temperatures (B) eating while dehydrated
   (C) drinking water quickly (D) being active at night

Passage 5

All mammals feed their young. Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for some twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to find their own food. The behavior of feeding of the young is built into the reproductive system. It is a nonelective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the most important thing that mammals - whether *marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or placental mammals* - have in common.

But not all animal parents, even those that tend their offspring to the point of hatching or birth, feed their young. Most egg-guarding fish do not,

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for the simple reason that their young are so much smaller than the parents and eat food that is also much smaller than the food eaten by adults. In reptiles, the crocodile mother protects her young after they have hatched and takes them down to the water, where they will find food, but she does not actually feed them. Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other arrangement, provisioning their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch.

For animals other than mammals, then, feeding is not intrinsic to parental care. Animals add it to their reproductive strategies to give them an edge in their lifelong quest for descendants. The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself completely on its own, when it must forage and fend for itself. Feeding postpones that moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that it is better able to cope. Young that are fed by their parents become nutritionally independent at a much greater fraction of their full adult size. And in the meantime those young are shielded against the vagaries of fluctuating of difficult-to-find supplies. Once a species does take the step of feeding its young, the young become totally dependent on the extra effort. If both parents are removed, the young generally do no survive.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
   (A) the care that various animals give to their offspring
   (B) the difficulties young animals face in obtaining food
   (C) the methods that mammals use to nurse their young
   (D) the importance among young mammals of becoming independent
2. The author lists various animals in line 6 in order to ______________ .
   (A) contrast the feeding habits of different types of mammals
   (B) describe the process by which mammals came to be defined
   (C) emphasize the point that every type of mammal feeds its own young
   (D) explain why a particular feature of mammals is nonelective
3. The word "tend" in line 8 is closest in meaning to ______________ .
   (A) sit on (B) move (C) notice (D) care for
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the practice of animal parents feeding their young is ______________ .
   (A) unknown among fish
   (B) unrelated to the size of the young
   (C) dangerous for the parents
   (D) most common among mammals
5. The meaning of the word "provisioning" in line 14 is ______________ .
   (A) supplying (B) preparing
   (C) building (D) expanding
6. According to the passage, some insects make sure their young have food by ______________ .
   (A) storing food near their young
   (B) locating their nests or cells near spiders and caterpillars
   (C) searching for food some distance from their nest
   (D) gathering food from a nearby water source
7. The meaning of the word "edge" in line 2 of paragraph 3 is ________ .
   (A) opportunity (B) advantage (C) purpose (D) rest
8. The word "it" in line 4 of paragraph 3 refers to ______________ .
   (A) feeding (B) moment (C) young animal (D) size
9. According to the passage, animal young are most defenseless when ______________ .
   (A) their parents are away searching for food
   (B) their parents have many young to feed
   (C) they are only a few days old
   (D) they first become independent
10. The word "shielded" in line 8 of paragraph 3 can be best replaced by ______________ .
   (A) raised (B) protected (C) hatched (D) valued

Passage 6

A survey is a study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides information concerning how people think and act. In the United States, the best-known surveys are the Gallup poll and the Harris poll. As anyone who watches the news during campaigns presidential knows, these polls have become an important part of political life in the United States.

North Americans are familiar with the many "person on the street? interviews on local television news shows. While such interviews can be highly entertaining, they are not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion. First, they reflect the opinions of only those people who appear at a certain location. Thus, such samples can be biased in favor of commuters, middle-class shoppers, or factory workers, depending on which area the news people select. Second, television interviews tend to attract outgoing people who are willing to appear on the air, while they frighten away others who may feel intimidated by a camera. A survey must be based on a precise, representative sampling if it is to genuinely reflect a broad range of the population.

In preparing to conduct a survey, sociologists must exercise great care in the wording of questions. An effective survey question must be simple and clear enough for people to understand it. It must also be specific enough so that there are no problems in interpreting the results. Even questions that are less structured must be carefully phrased in order to elicit the type of information desired. Surveys can be indispensable sources of information, but only if the sampling is done properly and the questions are worded accurately.

There are two main forms of surveys: the interview and the questionnaire. Each of these forms of survey research has its advantages. An interviewer can obtain a high response rate because people find it more difficult to turn down a personal request for an interview than to throw away a written questionnaire. In addition, an interviewer can go beyond written questions and probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons. However, questionnaires have the advantage of being cheaper and more consistent.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
   (A) the history of surveys in North America
   (B) the principles of conducting surveys
   (C) problems associated with interpreting surveys
   (D) the importance of polls in American political life

2. The pronoun "they" in line 4 of paraphraph 2 refers to ______________
   (A) North Americans (B) news shows
   (C) interviews (D) opinions

3. According to the passage, the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews is that they ______________ .
   (A) are not based on a representative sampling
   (B) are used only on television
   (C) are not carefully worded
   (D) reflect political opinions

4. The word "precise" in line 9 of paragraph 2 means ______________ .
   (A) planned (B) rational (C) required (D) accurate

5. According to paragraph 3, the most important thing for an effective survey is ______________ .
   (A) a high number of respondents
   (B) carefully worded questions
   (C) an interviewer's ability to measure respondents' feelings
   (D) a sociologist who is able to interpret the results

6. As can inferred from the passage, sociologists can be frustrated when ______________ .
   (A) respondents often do not complete and return questionnaires
   (B) questionnaires are too difficult to read
   (C) questionnaires are too expensive and difficult to distribute
   (D) respondents are too eager to supplement questions with their own opinions.

7. According to the passage, one advantage of live interviews over questionnaires is that ______________ .
   (A) live interviews cost less
   (B) live interviews can produce more information
   (C) live interviews are easier to interpret
   (D) live interviews minimize the influence of the researcher

8. The word "probe" in line 5 of paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ______________ .
   (A) explore (B) influence
   (C) analyze (D) apply

9. All of the following terms are defined in the passage EXCEPT ______________
   (A) Survey (B) Public opinion
   (C) Response rate (D) Representative sampling

10. All of the following are listed as advantage of questionnaires EXCEPT ______________ .
   (A) time-saving (B) cost-saving
   (C) consistency (D) information-providing

Passage 7

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in

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1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They **flourished** in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote a thanking letter to his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year grumbled that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, they established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van de Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

1. The question the passage mainly answers is ____________.
   - (A) What the difference between an Old World and a New World plant is
   - (B) Why tulips are grown in many different parts of the world
   - (C) How tulips became popular in North America
   - (D) Where the first Dutch colonies in North America were located

2. The word "integral" in line 2 means ____________.
   - (A) interesting
   - (B) fundamental
   - (C) ornamental
   - (D) overlooked

3. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in ____________.
   - (A) Central Asia
   - (B) Western Europe
   - (C) India
   - (D) North America

4. The word "flourished" in line 7 of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____________.
   - (A) were discovered
   - (B) were marketed
   - (C) combined
   - (D) thrived

5. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherlands, Pennsylvania, and Michigan in order to illustrate ____________.
   - (A) how imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips
   - (B) how tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another
   - (C) how tulips grew progressively more popular in North America
   - (D) how attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another

6. One of the reasons why English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens is that tulips ____________.
   - (A) were easy to grow.
   - (B) had become readily available.
   - (C) made them appear fashionable.
   - (D) reminded them of home.

7. The word "they" in line 3 of paragraph 3 refers to____________.
   - (A) tulips
   - (B) plains
   - (C) immigrants
   - (D) plants

8. According to the passage, during the European settlement of North America, English gardens ____________.
   - (A) grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World
   - (B) contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before
   - (C) contained many new types of North American plants
   - (D) decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people

9. One of the problems associated with the importation of tulips into North America is that ____________.
   - (A) they were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived
   - (B) they often failed to survive the journey
   - (C) orders often took six months or longer to fill
   - (D) settlers knew little about how to cultivate them

10. It can be inferred from the passage that Thomas Hancock ________.
   - (A) lived in England when he received the tulip bulbs.
   - (B) expected the flower to live longer.
   - (C) was trading tulips in North America.
   - (D) was a plant provider in North America.

Passage 8

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have **noted** that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, **they** exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to convey meaning that it often is for adults.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
   (A) how babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds
   (B) the differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language
   (C) how babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development

   (D) the response of babies to sounds other than the human voice

2. The author mentions a bell and a rattle in lines 6 – 7 of the passage in order to ______________ .
   (A) contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
   (B) give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
   (C) explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
   (D) give examples of typical toys that babies do not like

3. The author mentions syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 8-9 in order to ______________ .
   (A) demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
   (B) illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
   (C) provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
   (D) give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another

4. The word "noted" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ________ .

(A) theorized	(B) requested
(C) disagreed	(D) observed

5. The word "they" in line 6 of paragraph 2 refers to ______________ .

(A) mothers	(B) investigators
(C) babies	(D) words

6. All of the following are mentioned as ways adults use to modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT ______________ .
   (A) giving all words equal emphasis
   (B) speaking with shorter sentences
   (C) speaking more loudly than normal
   (D) using meaningless sounds

7. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 of the passage that ______________
   (A) babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language
   (B) mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways
   (C) babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language
   (D) the mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak

8. The point the author makes to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language is that ______________ .
   (A) babies begin to understand words in songs

(B) babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions
(C) babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults
(D) babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds

9. According to the author, babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them because ______________ .
(A) they understand the rhythm
(B) they enjoy the sound
(C) they can remember them easily
(D) they focus on the meaning of their parents' words

10. All of the following are true about young babies EXCEPT that they ______________ .
(A) find pleasure from what they hear
(B) use language the way adults do
(C) consider language as a source of joy
(D) enjoy listening to music without understanding it

Passage 10

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker. The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual, and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate uncertainty or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen, or may belie them. **Here** the conversant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture. The motivation **derived** from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of *artistic, political, or pedagogic communication.*

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can drastically alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is **evidenced** in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
(A) the function of the voice in performance
(B) The connection between voice and personality
(C) Communication styles
(D) The production of speech

2. By stating: "At interpersonal levels, tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen" the author means that ______________ .
(A) feelings are expressed with different words than ideas are
(B) the tone of voice can carry information beyond the meaning of words
(C) a high tone of voice reflects an emotional communication
(D) feelings are more difficult to express than ideas

3. The word "here" in line 11 refers to ______________ .
(A) interpersonal interactions (B) the tone
(C) ideas and feelings (D) words chosen

4. The word "derived" in line 16 is closest in meaning to ______________
(A) discussed (B) prepared
(C) registered (D) obtained

5. The author mentions "artistic, political, or pedagogic communication" ______________ .
(A) as examples of public performance
(B) as examples of basic styles of communication
(C) to contrast them to singing
(D) to introduce the idea of self-image

6. According to the passage, a person's exuberant tone of voice may indicate his/her ______________ .
(A) general physical health (B) personality

(C) ability to communicate
(D) vocal quality

7. According to the passage, an overconfident front may hide ________.

(A) hostility
(B) shyness
(C) friendliness
(D) strength

8. The word "evidenced" in line 8 of the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to ____________.

(A) questioned
(B) repeated
(C) indicated
(D) exaggerated

9. According to the passage, a constricted and harsh voice may indicate ____________.

(A) exhaustion
(B) depression
(C) boredom
(D) anger

10. According to the passage, during their presentation, speakers may change their tone of presentation as a result of their perception of ____________.

(A) listeners' interest
(B) time allowance
(C) the location of the presentation
(D) their relationship with the listeners

Passage 10

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contributions of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best **contemporary** history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were **celebratory** in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources from the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later Generations of historians.

Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth Century, most of the writing about women conformed to the "great women" theory of History, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on "great men." To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not **representative** at all of the great of ordinary woman. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.

1. The passage mainly discusses ____________.

(A) the role of literature in early American histories
(B) the place of American women in written histories
(C) the keen sense of history shown by American women
(D) the "great women" approach to history used by American historians

2. The word "contemporary" in line 6 means that the history was ____________.

(A) informative
(B) written at that time
(C) thoughtful
(D) faultfinding

3. In the first paragraph, Bradstreet, Warren, and Adams are mentioned to show that ____________.

(A) a woman's status was changed by marriage
(B) even the contributions of outstanding women were ignored
(C) only three women were able to get their writing published
(D) poetry produced by women was more readily accepted than other writing by women

4. The word "celebratory" in line 4 of paragraph 2 means that the writings referred to were ____________.

(A) related to parties
(B) religious
(C) serious
(D) full of praise

5. The word "they" in line 4 of paragraph 2 refers to ____________ .

(A) efforts (B) authors (C) counterparts (D) sources

6. In the second paragraph, the author points out weakness in nineteenth-century histories that is ____________ .

(A) they put too much emphasis on daily activities

(B) they left out discussion of the influence of money on politics

(C) the sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate

(D) they were printed on poor-quality paper

7. On the basis of information in the third paragraph, nineteenth-century feminist organizations would most likely collect____________ .

(A) newspaper accounts of presidential election results

(B) biographies of John Adams

(C) letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem

(D) books about famous graduates of the country's first college

8. The nineteenth-century women's history materials in the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection ____________ .

(A) were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia

(B) formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth century

(C) provided valuable information for twentieth—century historical researchers

(D) were shared among women's colleges throughout the United States

9. In the last paragraph, the author mentions all of the following as possible roles of nineteenth-century "great women" EXCEPT ____________ .

(A) authors (B) reformers

(C) activists for women's rights (D) politicians

10. The word "representative" in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to ____________ .

(A) typical (B) satisfied (C) supportive (D) distinctive

Passage 11

The end of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century were marked by the development of an international Art Nouveau style, characterized by sinuous lines, floral and vegetable motifs, and soft evanescent coloration. The Art Nouveau style was an eclectic one, bringing together elements of Japanese art, motifs of ancient cultures, and natural forms. The glass objects of this style were elegant in outline, although often deliberately distorted, with pale or iridescent surfaces. A favored device of the style was to imitate the iridescent surface seen on ancient glass that had been buried. Much of the Art Nouveau glass produced during the years of its greatest popularity had been generically termed "art glass." Art glass was intended for decorative purposes and relied for its effect on carefully chosen color combinations and innovative techniques.

France produced a number of outstanding exponents of the Art Nouveau style; among the most celebrated was Emile Galle (1846-1904). In the United States, Louis Comfort Tiffany (1843-1933) was the most noted exponent of this style, producing a great variety of glass forms and surfaces, which were widely copied in their time and are highly prized today. Tiffany was a brilliant designer, successfully combining ancient Egyptian, Japanese, and Persian motifs.

The Art Nouveau style was a major force in the decorative arts from 1895 until 1915, although its influence continued throughout the mid-1920's. It was eventually to be overtaken by a new school of thought known as Functionalism that had been present since the turn of the century. At first restricted to a small avant-garde group of architects and designers, Functionalism emerged as the dominant influence upon designers after the First World War. The basic tenet of the movement - *that function should determine from* - was not a new concept. Soon a distinct aesthetic code evolved: from should be simple, surfaces plain, and any ornament should be based on geometric relationships. This new design concept, coupled with the sharp postwar reactions to the styles and conventions of the preceding decades, created an entirely new public taste which caused Art Nouveau types of glass to fall out of favor. The new taste demanded dramatic effects of contrast, stark outline and complex textural surfaces.

1. Paragraph 1 of the passage mainly discusses ____________ .

(A) design elements in the Art Nouveau style

(B) the popularity of the Art Nouveau style

(C) production techniques for art glass

(D) color combinations typical of the Art Nouveau style

2. The word "one" in line 4 refers to ____________ .

(A) century (B) development (C) style (D) coloration

3. Paragraph 1 mentions that Art Nouveau glass was sometimes similar to ____________ of ancient buried glass.

(A) the distortion of the glass

(B) the appearance of the glass surface

(C) the shapes of the glass objects
(D) the size of the glass objects

4. The main purpose of paragraph 2 of the passage is to __________ .
   (A) compare different Art Nouveau styles
   (B) give examples of famous Art Nouveau artists
   (C) explain why Art Nouveau glass was so popular in the United States
   (D) show the impact Art Nouveau had on other cultures around the world

5. The word "prized" in line 5 of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to __________ .
   (A) valued (B) universal (C) uncommon (D) preserved

6. The word "overtaken" in line 3 of paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to __________ .
   (A) surpassed (B) inclined (C) expressed (D) applied

7. By stating that "function should determine form" the author means that __________ .
   (A) A useful object should not be attractive
   (B) The purpose of an object should influence its form
   (C) The design of an object is considered more significant than its function
   (D) The form of an object should not include decorative elements

8. It can be inferred from the passage that one reason Functionalism became popular was that it __________ .
   (A) clearly distinguished between art and design
   (B) appealed to people who liked complex painted designs
   (C) reflected a common desire to break from the past
   (D) was easily interpreted by the general public

9. Paragraph 3 of the passage supports the idea that __________ .
   (A) Functionalism's design concept avoided geometric shapes
   (B) Functionalism started on a small scale and then spread gradually
   (C) Functionalism was a major force in the decorative arts before the First World War
   (D) Functionalism was not attractive to architects all designers

10. According to the passage, an object made in the Art Nouveau style would most likely include __________ .
   (A) a flowered design (B) bright colors
   (C) modern symbols (D) a textured surface

Passage 12

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and minuscule surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilize x-rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details, it should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an x-ray microscope dates to 1895, its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of x-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in x-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of x-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

The new x-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times, others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, x-ray microscopy enables specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the x-rays used, soft x-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. Rather, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement those performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

1. The passage mainly discusses __________ .
   (A) the detail seen through a microscope
   (B) sources of illumination for microscopes
   (C) a new kind of microscope
   (D) outdated microscopic technique

2. According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to ____________.
   (A) see viruses directly
   (B) develop the electron microscope later on
   (C) understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements
   (D) discover single celled plants and animals they had never seen before

3. The word "minuscule" in line 6 is closest in meaning to ________
   (A) circular (B) dangerous (C) complex (D) tiny

4. The word "it" in line 8 refers to ____________.
   (A) a type of microscope (B) human perception
   (C) the natural world (D) light

5. The author mentions the visible light microscope in the first paragraph in order to ____________.
   (A) begin a discussion of sixteenth century discoveries
   (B) put the x-ray microscope in historical perspective
   (C) show how limited its uses are
   (D) explain how it functioned

6. It took so long to develop the x-ray microscope because __________.
   (A) funds for research were insufficient
   (B) the source of illumination was not bright enough until recently
   (C) materials used to manufacture x-ray tubes were difficult to obtain
   (D) X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate

7. The word "enables" in line 5 of paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____________.
   (A) constitutes (B) specifies
   (C) expands (D) allows

8. The word "Rather" in line 12 of paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____________.
   (A) significantly (B) preferably
   (C) somewhat (D) instead

9. The word "those" in line 13 of the 3rd paragraph refers to________.
   (A) properties (B) investigations
   (C) microscopes (D) x-rays

10. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that in the future, X-ray microscopes will ____________.
   (A) probably replace electron microscopes altogether
   (B) eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now
   (C) provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes
   (D) eventually change the illumination range that they now use

Passage 13

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacence into a pleasantly shocked **realization** that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. *Don Quixote* makes chivalry seem absurd, Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science, A Modest proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because **they** are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what **they** see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish *service of humanity*. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

1. The passage mainly discusses ____________ .
   (A) difficulties of writing satiric literature
   (B) popular topics of satire
   (C) new philosophies emerging from satiric literature
   (D) reasons for the popularity of satire

2. The word "realization" in line 6 is closest in meaning to ________ .
   (A) certainly (B) awareness
   (C) surprise (D) confusion

3. The author mentions Don Quirote, Brave New World and A Modest Proposal in lines 7-9 because they ____________ .
   (A) are famous examples of satiric literature
   (B) present commonsense solutions to problems
   (C) are appropriate for readers of all ages
   (D) are books with similar stories

4. The word "aesthetically" in line 15 is closest in meaning to ________ .
   (A) artistically (B) exceptionally (C) realistically (D) dependably

5. ____________ can be found in satire literature.
   (A) Newly emerging philosophies
   (B) Odd combinations of objects and ideas
   (C) Abstract discussion of moral and ethnics
   (D) Wholesome characters who are unselfish

6. According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be ____________ .
   (A) informed about new scientific developments
   (B) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
   (C) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
   (D) told how they can be of service to their communities

7. The word "they" in line 7 of paragraph 2 refers to ____________ .
   (A) people (B) media (C) ideals (D) movies

8. As a result of reading satiric literature, readers will be most likely to ____________ .
   (A) teach themselves to write fiction
   (B) accept conventional points of view
   (C) become better informed about current affairs
   (D) reexamine their opinions and values

9. The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT ____________ .
   (A) introducing readers to unfamiliar situations
   (B) brushing away illusions
   (C) reminding readers of the truth
   (D) exposing false values

10. The author mentions "service of humanity" in the last paragraph because ____________ .
   (A) people need to be reminded to take action
   (B) readers appreciate knowing about it
   (C) it is an ideal that is rarely achieved
   (D) popular media often distort such stories

Passage 14

The ability of falling cats to right themselves in mid-air and land on their feet has been a source of wonder for ages. Biologists long regarded it as an example of adaptation by natural selection, but for physicists it bordered on example of the miraculous Newton's laws of motion assume that the total amount of spin of a body cannot change unless an external torque speeds it up or slows it down. If a cat has no spin when it is released and experiences no external torque, it ought not to be able to twist around as it falls.

In the speed of its execution, the righting of a tumbling cat resembles a magician's trick. The gyrations of the cat in midair are too fast for the human eye to follow, so the **process** is obscured. Either the eye must be speeded up, or the cat's fall slowed down for the phenomenon to be observed. A century ago the former was accomplished by means of high-speed photography using equipment now available in any pharmacy. But in the nineteenth century the capture on film of a falling cat constituted a scientific experiment.

The experiment was described in a paper presented to the Paris Academy in 1894. Two sequences of twenty photographs each, one from the side and one from behind, show a white cat in the act of righting itself. Grainy and quaint though they are, the photos show that the cat was dropped upside down, with no initial spin, and still landed on its feet. Careful analysis of the photos reveals the secret: As the cat **rotates** as the front of its body clockwise, the rear and tail twist counterclockwise, so that the total spin remains zero, in perfect accord with Newton's laws. Halfway down, the cat pulls in its legs before reversing its twist and then extends them again, with the desired end result. The explanation was that while no body can

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acquire spin without torque, a flexible one can **readily** change its orientation, or phase. Cats know this **instinctively**, but scientists could not be sure how it happened until they increased *the speed of their perceptions a thousandfold*.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________.
   (A) the explanation of an interesting phenomenon
   (B) miracles in modern science
   (C) procedures in scientific investigation
   (D) the differences between biology and physics
2. The word "process" in line 3 of paragraph 2 refers to ______________.
   (A) the righting of a tumbling cat
   (B) the cat's fall slowed down
   (C) high-speed photography
   (D) a scientific experiment
3. The photographs mentioned in line 17 are referred to as an "experiment" because ______________.
   (A) the photographs were not very clear
   (B) the purpose of the photographs was to explain the process
   (C) the photographer used inferior equipment
   (D) the photographer thought the cat might be injured
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in the late 1800's, ________.
   (A) high-speed photography was a relatively new technology
   (B) the necessary equipment for high-speed photography was easy to obtain
   (C) the resulting photographs from high-speed photography are difficult to interpret
   (D) high-speed photography was not fast enough to provide new information
5. The word "rotates" in line 6 of paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______________.
   (A) drops (B) turns (C) controls (D) touches
6. According to the passage, a cat is able to right itself in midair because it is ______________.
   (A) frightened (B) small
   (C) intelligent (D) flexible
7. The word "readily" in line 10 of paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______________.
   (A) only (B) easily
   (C) slowly (D) certainly
8. Scientists increase "the speed of their perceptions a thousandfold" by ______________.
   (A) analyzing photographs
   (B) observing a white cat in a dark room
   (C) dropping a cat from a greater height
   (D) studying Newton's laws of motion
9. It can be inferred from the final sentence of the passage that______________.
   (A) scientists will be able to understand all about cats in one thousand year
   (B) scientists have no idea about cats' movement
   (C) scientists must extend their knowledge a thousand times to understand cats.
   (D) it will take scientists ages to understand cats' movement mechanism
10. The word "instinctively" in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to ______________.
   (A) careful (B) alert
   (C) by nature (D) unconsciously

Passage 15

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time, but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to **prevent** spoilage. But in 1810 a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year.

Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce.

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Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's.

Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. Nevertheless, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

1. The passage mainly discusses ______________ .
   (A) causes of food spoilage
   (B) commercial production of ice
   (C) inventions that led to changes in the American diet
   (D) population movements in the nineteenth century
2. The phrase "in season" in line 3 refers to ______________ .
   (A) a kind of weather (B) a particular time of year
   (C) an official schedule (D) a method of flavoring food.
3. The word "prevent" in line 4 is closest in meaning to ______________ .
   (A) estimate (B) avoid
   (C) correct (D) confine
4. During the 1860's, canned food products were______________ .
   (A) unavailable in rural areas
   (B) shipped in refrigerator cars
   (C) available in limited quantities
   (D) A staple part of the American diet
5. It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use ______.
   (A) before 1860 (B) before 1890 (C) after 1900 (D) after 1920
6. The word "them" in line 5 of paragraph 2 refers to______________ .
   (A) refrigerator cars (B) perishables
   (C) growers (D) distances

7. The word "fixture" in line 11 of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to______________ .
   (A) luxury item (B) substance
   (C) commonplace object (D) mechanical device
8. The author implies that in the 1920's and 1930's home deliveries of ice ______________ .
   (A) decreased in number (B) were on an irregular schedule
   (C) increased in cost (D) occurred only in the summer
9. All of the following types of food preservation were mentioned in the passage EXCEPT ______________ .
   (A) drying (B) canning
   (C) cold storage (D) chemical additives
10. The passage supports the idea that ______________ .
   (A) tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available
   (B) commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners
   (C) most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables
   (D) people who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods

III. PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ
ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2010
Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối D
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (1)______ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (2)______ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (3)______. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

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Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (4)______ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (5)______ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (6)______ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (7)______ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (8)______ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (9)______ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (10)______ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

Question 1:
A. cleans out [✓ B. picks up] C. carries out D. holds up

Question 2:
A. still B. such [✓ C. even] D. though √

Question 3:
A. borders B. topside C. backside [✓ D. hillsides]

Question 4:
A. large [✓ B. little] C. few D. much √

Question 5:
[✓ A. hold] B. back C. stay D. store √

Question 6:
[✓ A. help] B. aid [✓ C. assist] D. facilitate √

Question 7:
A. strongly [✓ B. thickly] C. thinly D. scarcely √

Question 8:
A. melted [✓ B. melting] C. building D. formed

Question 9:
A. Although B. Till [✓ C. As] D. Until

Question 10:
[✓ A. After] B. During C. Among D. In

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters**, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty**. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually **get there**.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

Question 11: It is implied in paragraph 1 that ______.
A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
B. teachers should give young learners less homework
[✓ C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning]
D. parents should encourage young learners to study more

Question 12: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, ______.
A. they cannot learn as well as younger learners

[✓ B.] they have a more positive attitude towards learning

C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged

D. they get more impatient with their teachers

Question 13: The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "______".

A. For beginners

[✓ B.] First and foremost

C. At the starting point

D. At the beginning

Question 14: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised ______.

A. to have more time to learn

B. to be able to learn more quickly

[✓ C.] to feel learning more enjoyable

D. to get on better with the tutor

Question 15: In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means ______.

[✓ A.] not as good as it used to be through lack of practice

B. impatient because of having nothing to do

C. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

D. staying alive and becoming more active

Question 16: The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "______".

A. have the things you have long desired

[✓ B.] achieve your aim with hard work

C. arrive at an intended place with difficulty

D. receive a school or college degree

Question 17: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT ______.

A. experience in doing other things can help one's learning

[✓ B.] young people usually feel less patient than adults

C. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people

D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

Question 18: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners ______.

A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners

[✓ B.] have become more patient than younger learners

C. are less worried about learning than younger learners

D. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

Question 19: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you ______.

A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger

B. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

[✓ C.] can sometimes understand more than when you were younger

D. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger

Question 20: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A. To show how fast adult learning is.

[✓ B.] To describe adult learning methods.

C. To encourage adult learning.

D. To explain reasons for learning.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 21 to 30.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

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Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting **this imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Question 21: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?

A. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
B. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
[✓ D. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.]

Question 22: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of______.

A. political propaganda in wartime
B. amusing people all the time
[✓ C. educating ordinary people]
D. spreading Western ideas

Question 23: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their ______.

A. styles
B. values
[✓ C. purposes]
D. nationalities

Question 24: The pronoun "this" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to ______.

A. an educational purpose
B. a piece of art
[✓ C. a funny element]
D. a propaganda campaign

Question 25: The passage is intended to present ______.

A. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
[✓ D. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons]

Question 26: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
C. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda
[✓ D. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People]

Question 27: In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at ______.

~~A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world~~
[✓ B. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world] √
C. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
D. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings

Question 28: The word "**imbalance**" in paragraph 6 refers to ______.

A. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture
B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
C. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
[✓ D. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East]

Question 29: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?

A. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
[✓ B. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.]
C. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

Question 30: According to the passage, which of the following is true?

~~A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.~~ √
B. Language barriers restricted cartoons.
[✓ C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.]
D. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 31: In my judgment, I think (A) Hem is the best (B) physicist among (C) the scientists of the SEA region (D).

[✓ A] B C D

Question 32: Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the *vuvuzela* in the 2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.
A: Many — B: monotonous — C: 2010-World-Cup — [✓ D]: so annoyed

Question 33: The team leader demanded from his team members a serious attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.
A: team leader — B: his team members — C: attitude towards work — [✓ D]: that they work hard

Question 34: After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.
A: the steep rise — B: according to — [✓ C]: it was — D: analyses were correct

Question 35: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.
[✓ A]: In order — B: be wasted — C: account for — D: we

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 36: It is imperative ______ what to do when there is a fire.
A. he must know about
[✓ B. that everyone know]
C. we knew
D. that he knew

Question 37: Our industrial output______ from $2 million in 2002 to $4 million this year.
A. was rising
B. rises
C. rose
[✓ D. has risen]

Question 38: Is it true that this country produces more oil than ______?
A. any country else
B. any countries else
[✓ C. any other countries]
D. any another country

Question 39: I've warned you many times ______the front door unlocked.
A. not leaving
B. won't leave
[✓ C. not to leave]
D. don't leave

Question 40: Neil Armstrong was the first man ______ on the moon.
A. has walked
B. walking
C. walked
[✓ D. to walk]

Question 41: ______ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.
[✓ A. That]
B. Because
C. When
D. Whether

Question 42: The captain as well as all the passengers ______ very frightened by the strange noise.
A. is
[✓ B. were]
C. was
D. have been

Question 43: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a ______ day.
A. rainy
[✓ B. foggy]
C. snowy
D. windy

Question 44: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times ______ my country," he said.
số lần + as ~~much~~ adj + as + ...
A. as much as
B. more than
C. as many as that in
[✓ D. as high as that in] ←

Question 45: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"
Henry: " ______."
A. Yes, I can
[✓ B. I am, of course]
C. I feel sorry
D. Yes, with pleasure

Question 46: They're staying with us ______ the time being until they can afford a house.
[✓ A. for]
B. in
C. during
D. at

Question 47: As the drug took ______, the boy became quieter.
A. force
B. influence
C. action
[✓ D. effect]

Question 48: We ______with a swim in the lake.
A. gave in
[✓ B. took up]
C. got out
D. cooled off

Question 49: The Internet has enabled people to ______ with each other more quickly.
A. interconnect
B. interlink
[✓ C. interact]
D. intervene

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2&3 ĐC: 2006 TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

Question 50: If everyone ______, how would we control the traffic?

[✓ A. could fly]
B. flies
C. can fly
D. had flown

Question 51: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

Salesgirl: "______"

A. Why not?
[✓ B. By all means, sir.]
C. That's right, sir.
D. I'd love to.

Question 52: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was ______.

~~A.~~ out of work
[✓ B. out of order] (hư)
C. off chance
D. off work

Question 53: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old ______.

A. independently
B. respectfully
C. separately
[✓ D. respectively]

Question 54: Since he failed his exam, he had to ______ for it again.

A. take
B. pass
C. make
[✓ D. sit]

Question 55: ______ broken several world records in swimming.

A. She is said that she has
B. People say she had
[✓ C. She is said to have]
~~D.~~ It is said to have V

Question 56: Ben: "______"

Jane: "Never mind."

[✓ A. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.]
B. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
C. Thank you for being honest with me.
D. Congratulations! How wonderful!

Question 57: All students should be ______ and literate when they leave school.
đọc

A. numeric
B. numeral ✗
C. numerous
D. numerate (biết tính)

Question 58: Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"

Jerry: "______."

A. No, it isn't
[✓ B. Not just now]
C. No, I'll think it over
D. Forget it

Question 59: Not having written about the required topic, ______ a low mark.

A. my presentation was given
B. the teacher gave me
C. the teacher gave
[✓ D. I was given]

Question 60: Laura had a blazing ______ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

A. row
B. chat
C. word
[✓ D. gossip]

Question 61: ______ I might, I couldn't open the door. try as + S + V ...

[✓ A. Try as]
B. However hard
C. As try
D. No matter

Question 62: We have bought extra food ______ our guests stay to dinner.

A. when
[✓ B. in case]
C. if
D. so that

Question 63: "You can go to the party tonight______ you are sober when you come home."

A. as soon as
[✓ B. as long as]
C. as well as
D. as far as

Question 64: ______ he does sometimes annoys me very much.

A. When
B. Why
C. How
[✓ D. What]

Question 65: Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"

Jennifer: "______"

[✓ A. Not at all. Don't mention it.]
B. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
C. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
D. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 66: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

A. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
B. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
[✓ C. English pronunciation is difficult for me.]
D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2&3 ĐC 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

Question 67: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

[✓ A.] The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.

B. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.

C. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

D. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.

Question 68: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

A. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

[✓ B.] In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.

C. They erected a barn so that the cattle would get into the wheat field.

D. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

Question 69: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

[✓ A.] The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.

B. The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.

C. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.

D. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.

Question 70: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

A. They were not happy as they were wealthy.

[✓ B.] Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.

C. They were as wealthy as they were happy.

D. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.

Question 71: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.

B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.

[✓ C.] So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.

D. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.

Question 72: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

A. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.

B. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.

C. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.

[✓ D.] John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.

Question 73: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

A. I came to their invitation to dinner.

B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.

[✓ C.] I came in the middle of their dinner.

D. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.

Question 74: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

A. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.

B. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.

[✓ C.] A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic. √

~~D.~~ The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.

Question 75: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

A. He asked me would I like some more beer.

B. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.

C. He asked me if I wanted some beer. √

[✓ D.] He offered me some more beer.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 76:
[✓ A.] organism B. attraction C. prevention D. engagement

Question 77:
A. popularity [✓ B.] laboratory C. politician D. documentary

Question 78:
A. imagine B. inhabit C. continue [✓ D.] disappear

Question 79:
[✓ A.] periodic B. electric C. suspicious D. contagious

Question 80:
[✓ A.] advertise B. advantage C. adventure D. adverbial

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DƯỠNG TOÁN LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

PRACTICE TEST 2

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ
ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2010
Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối D
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (1)______ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (2)______ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (3)______ experience a drought in many parts. On (4)______ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (5)______ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (6)______ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (7)______ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (8)______ know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (9)______. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (10)______ on a global scale either.

Question 1:
A. that B. what C. when D. whether

Question 2:
A. amount B. figure [✓ C. number] D. deal

Question 3:
A. even B. ever C. nevertheless [✓ D. however]

Question 4:
A. others [✓ B. other] C. the other D. another

Question 5:
A. severe B. cruel C. strict D. angry

Question 6:
A. on B. by C. to D. at

Question 7:
A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. take

Question 8:
A. used to [✓ B. get ~~used to~~] C. are used to D. used to be

Question 9:
A. notable B. remarkable [✓ C. predictable] D. incredible

Question 10:
[✓ A. change] B. transfer C. transformation D. shift

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 11: ______ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
A. On B. At
C. With D. Of

Question 12: That pipe ______ for ages - we must get it mended.
[✓ A. has been leaking] B. is leaking
C. had been leaking D. leaks

Question 13: - "Is it all right if I use your bike?"
- "______"
A. I don't care. [✓ B. Sure, go ahead.]
C. Oh, forget it. D. I accept it.

Question 14: You need more exercise - you should ______ jogging.
A. try on [✓ B. take up]
C. carry out D. hold up

Question 15: - "You look nervous! ______"
- "This thunder scares me to death."
A. How are you? B. Why's that?
C. Come on! [✓ D. What's wrong?]

Question 16: Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be ______.
A. deliberate B. determined
C. aware D. meant

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DƯỠNG KIẾM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: ... TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

Question 17: - "Today's my 20th birthday."

- "______"

A. Take care!

B. Many happy returns!

[✓ C. Have a good time!]

D. I don't understand.

Question 18: The car had a(n) ______ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.

A. bent

B. flat

[✓ C. cracked]

D. injured

Question 19: There's little ______ of foreign news in today's paper.

[✓ A. information]

B. coverage

C. column

D. article

Question 20: You should make a(n) ______ to overcome this problem.

A. trial

B. impression

[✓ C. effort]

D. apology

Question 21: Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric ______.

[✓ A. shock]

B. fire

C. charge

D. current

Question 22: "Can you ______ me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.

A. make B. get C. put [✓ D. do]

Question 23: My brother ______ his driving test when he was 18.

A. has passed

B. passes

C. was passing

[✓ D. passed]

Question 24: - "Would you like beer or wine?"

- "______"

A. No, I've no choice.

B. I couldn't agree more.

[✓ C. I'd prefer beer, please.]

D. Yes, I'd love to.

Question 25: If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it ______ in the World Cup timetable.

A. after B. up C. into [✓ D. out]

Question 26: Thanks to my friends' ______ remarks, my essays have been improved.

adj

N.

[✓ A. constructive]

B. construction

C. constructor

D. construct

Question 27: You look tired. Why don't we ______ and have a good rest?

A. call its name

B. call on

[✓ C. call off]

D. call it a day

Question 28: The manager ______ him for a minor mistake.

A. accused

B. charged

C. complained

[✓ D. blamed]

Question 29: I ______ hurry. It's nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.

A. would prefer

B. can't help

C. would rather

[✓ D. had better]

Question 30: He managed to keep his job ______ the manager had threatened to sack him.

A. although

[✓ B. despite]

C. unless

D. therefore

Question 31: I clearly remember ______ you about this before.

[✓ A. telling] B. to tell C. told D. tell

Question 32: - "______"

- "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."

A. What does John like?

B. How is John?

C. Who does John look like?

[✓ D. What does John look like?]

Question 33: Why is everybody ______ him all the time?

A. critical

B. criticize

C. criticism

D. criticizing

Question 34: We didn't go to the zoo yesterday ______ the heavy rain.

[✓ A. because of]

B. in spite of

C. so

D. because

Question 35: She ______ me a very charming compliment on my painting.

A. showed

B. paid

C. made

D. took

Question 36: ______ stamps, my brother collects coins.

A. Except

[✓ B. Besides]

C. Near

D. Beside

Question 37: You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely ______ of you.

A. sensible

[✓ B. insensitive]

C. insensible

D. sensitive

Question 38: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday ______.

A. by no means

B. by all means

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

C. in particular D. in general

Question 39: I'm really looking forward ______ to university.

A. to going B. go C. to go [✓ D. going]

Question 40: All of us won't go camping ______ the weather stays fine.

A. however B. but [✓ C. unless] D. so

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 41: He climbed the tree ______ before the wind blew them off.

A. in order that to pick the apples [✓ B. so as to pick the apples]

C. so that to pick the apples D. in order for the apples to pick

Question 42: ______ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

A. Not only he showed himself a good student

B. He did not show himself only a good student

C. Not only did he show himself a good student

D. A good student not only showed him

Question 43: The new manager explained ______ new procedures to save time and money.

[✓ A. with the staff that he hoped to establish]

B. to the staff that he hopes to establish

~~C.~~ to the staff that he hoped to establish

D. with the staff that he hopes to establish

Question 44: When reaching the top of the hill, ______.

A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea

[✓ B. it was the sea that extended below us]

C. we extended the sea below us

D. the sea came into view

Question 45: Yesterday my mother bought ______.

A. beautiful Italian some cotton hats

B. Italian some beautiful cotton hats

[✓ C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats]

D. some hats beautiful Italian cotton

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 46:

A. tennis	B. into	C. between	D. country

Question 47:

A. difficulty	B. simplicity	C. discovery	D. commodity

Question 48:

A. traditional	B. residential	C. expectation	D. competition

Question 49:

A. command	B. secure	C. pretend	D. leisure

Question 50:

A. family	B. attractive	C. marvellous	D. industry

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 51: Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to their owner.
A B C D

Question 52: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted when we arrived.
[✓ A] B C D

Question 53: Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.
[✓ A] B C D

Question 54: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.
A B C [✓ D]

Question 55: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your language are learning to practise it frequently.
A B C [✓ D]

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "**latchkey children**".

KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

Question 56: The phrase **"an empty house"** in the passage mostly means ______.

A. a house with no people inside　　B. a house with no furniture
C. a house with nothing inside　　D. a house with too much space

Question 57: One thing that the children in the passage share is that ______.

A. they all watch TV
B. they spend part of each day alone
C. they are from single-parent families
D. they all wear jewelry

Question 58: The phrase **"latchkey children"** in the passage means children who ______.

A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home

Question 59: The main problem of latchkey children is that they ______.

A. are also found in middle-class families
B. watch too much television during the day
C. suffer a lot from being left alone

D. are growing in numbers

Question 60: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. How kids spend free time.
B. Why kids hate going home.
C. Bad condition of latchkey children.
D. Children's activities at home.

Question 61: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?

A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
B. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.

Question 62: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?

A. Fear.　　B. Tiredness.
C. Boredom.　　D. Loneliness.

Question 63: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by ______.

A. visiting their homes　　B. delivering questionnaires
C. interviewing their parents　　D. talking to them

Question 64: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?

A. Hiding somewhere.　　B. Talking to the Longs.
C. Having a shower.　　D. Lying under a TV.

Question 65: It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because ______.

A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
D. there are too many of them in the whole country

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 66: "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.

A. He encouraged me to do that again.
B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC LỚI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

[✓ C.] He warned me not to do that again.

D. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.

Question 67: It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.

A. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.

B. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.

C. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.

D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

Question 68: Their chances of success are small.

A. They will certainly be successful.

B. It's possible that they will achieve success.

C. They have no chances of being successful.

[✓ D.] It's not very likely that they will succeed.

deal out: phân phát
deal with: giải quyết
deal in: buôn bán

Question 69: The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.

A. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.

B. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.

C. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.

D. I work best when I am under pressure.

Question 70: I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.

A. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.

B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.

C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.

D. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and **all-inclusive** than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, **education quite often produces surprises**. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that **they** are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 71: This passage is mainly aimed at ______.

A. giving examples of different schools

B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words

C. listing and discussing several educational problems

D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 72: In the passage, the expression "**children interrupt their education to go to school**" mostly implies that ______.

A. education is totally ruined by schooling

B. all of life is an education

C. schooling takes place everywhere

D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 73: The word "**all-inclusive**" in the passage mostly means ______.

A. going in many directions

B. involving many school subjects

C. allowing no exceptions

D. including everything or everyone

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA

http://sachxua.thuviensо.info

Question 74: According to the passage, the doers of education are ______.

A. mostly famous scientists   B. mainly politicians

C. only respected grandparents   D. almost all people

Question 75: What does the writer mean by saying **"education quite often produces surprises"**?

A. Educators often produce surprises.

B. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.

C. Success of informal learning is predictable.

D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 76: Which of the following would the writer support?

A. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.

B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.

C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.

D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 77: The word **"they"** in the last paragraph refers to ______.

A. workings of governments   B. political problems

C. newest filmmakers   D. high school students

Question 78: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country ______.

A. do similar things   B. have the same abilities

C. are taught by the same teachers   D. have similar study conditions

Question 79: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher ______.

A. is free to choose anything to teach

B. is not allowed to teach political issues

C. has to teach social issues to all classes

D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 80: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.

C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.

D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2011
Môn: TIẾNG ANH; Khối D
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút

Họ, tên thí sinh: ....
Số báo danh: ....

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU
(TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 1: His new work has enjoyed a very good review from critics and readers.
quan điểm

A. viewing   B. regard

[✓ C.] opinion   D. look

Question 2: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a universal feature of youth.
riêng biệt
nhg vội vã thiếu KN

A. marked   [✓ B.] separated (riêng)

C. shared   D. hidden

Question 3: We have lived there for years and grown fond of the surroundings. That is why we do not want to leave.

A. possessed by the surroundings

B. planted many trees in the surroundings

[✓ C.] loved the surroundings

D. haunted by the surroundings

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 4: Smoking is an extremely harmful habit. You should give it up immediately.

A. As smoking is an extremely harmful habit, you should give it up immediately.

B. You should give up smoking immediately and you will fall into an extremely harmful habit.

C. When you give up smoking immediately, you will affect your health with this harmful habit.

D. Stop your smoking immediately so it will become one of your extremely harmful habits.

Question 5: His academic record at high school was poor. He failed to apply to that prestigious institution. pre Hgious / uy tín /

A. His academic record at high school was poor as a result of his failure to apply to that prestigious institution.

B. Failing to apply to that prestigious institution, his academic record at high school was poor.

C. His academic record at high school was poor; as a result, he failed to apply to that prestigious institution.

D. His academic record at high school was poor because he didn't apply to that prestigious institution.

Question 6: He cannot lend me the book now. He has not finished reading it yet.

A. Having finished reading the book, he cannot lend it to me.

B! He cannot lend me the book until he has finished reading it.

C. As long as he cannot finish reading the book, he will lend it to me.

D. Not having finished reading the book, he will lend it to me.

Question 7: He behaved in a very strange way. That surprised me a lot.

A. His behaviour was a very strange thing, that surprised me most.

B. He behaved very strangely, which surprised me very much.

C. What almost surprised me was the strange way he behaved.

D. I was almost not surprised by his strange behaviour.

Question 8: Crazianna is a big country. Unfortunately, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

[✓ A.] Though Crazianna is a big country, it has never received respect from its neighbours.

B. It is Crazianna, a big country, that has never received respect from its neighbours.

C. Crazianna has never received respect from its neighbours because it is a big country.

D. Crazianna is such a big country that it has never received respect from its neighbours.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 9:

A. represent B. permanent C. sentiment D. continent

Question 10:

A. future B. involve C. prospect D. guidance

Question 11:

A. accuracy B. fabulous C. immediate D. optimist

Question 12:

A. facilitate B. intimacy C. participate D. hydrology

Question 13:

A. reduction B. popular C. romantic D. financial

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 14: economic

A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new
[✓ A] B

theory of the relationship between historical events and financial crises.
C D

Question 15: During our tour of the refinery, it was seen that both propane
A B

and gasoline were produced in large volumes.
C [✓ D]

published

Question 16: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards
[✓ A] B

in recent regional book fairs.
C D

Question 17: Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.
A B C D

Question 18: The first important requirements for you to become a
A (S + V) B

mountain climber are your strong passion and you have good health. → (N)
C [✓ D]

Read the following passage adapted from* Understanding Rural America - InfoUSA *and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 19 to 28.

The well-being of America's rural people and places depends upon many things - the availability of good-paying jobs; (19)______ to critical services such as education, health care, and communication; strong communities; and a healthy natural environment. And, (20)______ urban America is equally dependent upon these things, the challenges to well-being look very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Small-scale, low-density settlement (21)______ make it more costly for communities and businesses to provide critical services. Declining jobs and income in the natural resource-based industries that many rural areas depend on (22)______ workers in those industries to find new ways to make a living. Low-skill, low-wage rural manufacturing industries must find new ways to challenge the increasing number of (23)______ competitors. Distance and remoteness impede many rural areas from being connected to the urban centers of economic activity. Finally, changes in the availability and use of natural resources located in rural areas (24)______ the people who earn a living from those resources and those who (25)______ recreational and other benefits from them.

Some rural areas have met these challenges successfully, achieved some level of prosperity, and are ready (26)______ the challenges of the future. Others have neither met the current challenges nor positioned themselves for the future. Thus, concern for rural America is real. And, while rural America is a producer of critical goods and services, the (27)______ goes beyond economics. Rural America is also home to a fifth of the Nation's people, keeper of natural amenities and national treasures, and safeguard of a/an (28)______ part of American culture, tradition, and history.

Question 19:
A. advantage B. key C. challenge [✓ D. access]

Question 20:
A. because B. when C. since [✓ D. while]

Question 21:
A. means [✓ B. patterns] C. tools D. styles

Question 22:
A. turn B. make C. offer [✓ D. force]

Question 23:
A. rural B. lateral C. abroad [✓ D. foreign]

Question 24:
A. effect B. encourage [✓ C. affect] D. stimulate

Question 25:
A. involve B. evolve C. bring [✓ D. derive]

Question 26:
A. in [✓ B. for] C. with D. of

Question 27:
A. research B. stimulus [✓ C. concern] D. impatience

Question 28:
A. unique B. incredible C. simple D. abnormal

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 29: "My company makes a large profit every year. Why don't you invest more money in it?" my friend said to me.

A. My friend persuaded me to invest more money in his company.

B. My friend suggested his investing more money in his company.

C. My friend instructed me how to put more money into his company.

D. I was asked to invest more money in my friend's company.

Question 30: "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told us.
tiền chuộc

A. The kidnappers pledged to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.

B. The kidnappers threatened to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

C. The kidnappers ordered to kill our boy if we did not pay the ransom.

D. The kidnappers promised to kill our boy if we refused to pay the ransom.

Question 31: "You shouldn't have leaked our confidential report to the press, Frank!" said Jane.

A. Jane suspected that Frank had leaked their confidential report to the press.

B. Jane accused Frank of having cheated the press with their confidential report.

C. Jane blamed Frank for having flattered the press with their confidential report.

D. Jane criticized Frank for having disclosed their confidential report to the press.

Question 32: "Don't forget to tidy up the final draft before submission," the team leader told us.

A. The team leader reminded us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

B. The team leader asked us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC LỜI DẠY KÈM TOÁN

C. The team leader ordered us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

D. The team leader simply wanted us to tidy up the final draft before submission.

Question 33: "Mum, please don't tell dad about my mistake," the boy said.

A. The mother was forced to keep her son's mistake as a secret when he insisted.

B. The boy earnestly insisted that his mother tell his father about his mistake.

C. The boy requested his mother not to talk about his mistake any more.

D. The boy begged his mother not to tell his father about his mistake.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is* OPPOSITE *in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Question 34: Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
giàu có

A. excess B. sufficiency C. small quantity D. large quantity

Question 35: There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

A. ease (hạn chế, giảm) B. attraction

C. consideration D. speculation

Read the following passage adapted from A. Briggs' article on culture,* Microsoft® Student 2008, *and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 45.

Culture is a word in common use with complex meanings, and is derived, like the term *broadcasting*, from the treatment and care of the soil and of what grows on it. It is directly related to cultivation and the adjectives *cultural* and *cultured* are part of the same verbal complex. A person of culture has identifiable **attributes**, among them a knowledge of and interest in the arts, literature, and music. Yet the word *culture* does not refer solely to such knowledge and interest nor, indeed, to education. At least from the 19th century onwards, under the influence of anthropologists and sociologists, the word *culture* has come to be used generally both in the singular and the plural (*cultures*) to refer to a whole way of life of people, including their customs, laws, conventions, and values.

Distinctions have consequently been drawn between primitive and advanced culture and cultures, between elite and popular culture, between popular and mass culture, and most recently between national and global cultures. Distinctions have been drawn too between *culture* and *civilization*; the latter is a word derived not, like culture or agriculture, from the soil, but from the city. The two words are sometimes treated as synonymous. Yet this is misleading. While civilization and barbarism are pitted against each other in what seems to be a perpetual behavioural pattern, the use of the word *culture* has been strongly influenced by conceptions of evolution in the 19th century and of development in the 20th century. Cultures evolve or develop. They are not **static**. They have twists and turns. Styles change. So do fashions. There are cultural processes. What, for example, the word *cultured* means has changed substantially since the study of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) literature, philosophy, and history ceased in the 20th century to be central to school and university education. No single alternative focus emerged, although with computers has come electronic culture, affecting kinds of study, and most recently digital culture. As cultures express themselves in new forms not everything gets better or more civilized.

The multiplicity of meanings attached to the word made and will make it difficult to define. There is no single, unproblematic definition, although many attempts have been made to establish one. The only non-problematic definitions go back to agricultural meaning (for example, cereal culture or strawberry culture) and medical meaning (for example, bacterial culture or penicillin culture). Since in anthropology and sociology we also acknowledge culture clashes, culture shock, and counter-culture, the range of reference is extremely wide.

Question 36: According to the passage, the word *culture* ______.

A. is related to the preparation and use of land for farming

B. comes from a source that has not been identified

C. develops from Greek and Roman literature and history

D. derives from the same root as *civilization* does.

Question 37: It is stated in paragraph 1 that a cultured person ______.

A. has a job related to cultivation

B. does a job relevant to education

C. takes care of the soil and what grows on it

D. has knowledge of arts, literature, and music

Question 38: The author remarks that *culture* and *civilization* are the two words that ______.

A. share the same word formation pattern

B. have nearly the same meaning
C. are both related to agriculture and cultivation
D. do not develop from the same meaning

Question 39: It can be inferred from the passage that since the 20th century ______.

A. schools and universities have not taught classical literature, philosophy, and history
B. classical literature, philosophy, and history have been considered as core subjects
C. classical literature, philosophy, and history have not been taught as compulsory subjects
D. all schools and universities have taught classical literature, philosophy, and history

Question 40: The word "**attributes**" in paragraph 1 most likely means ______.

A. fields
B. qualities
C. aspects
D. skills

Question 41: The word "**static**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "______".

A. unchanged
B. balanced
C. regular
D. dense

Question 42: Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

A. Anthropology and sociology have tried to limit the references to *culture*.
B. Distinctions have been drawn between *culture* and *civilization*.
C. The use of the word *culture* has been changed since the 19th century.
D. The word *culture* can be used to refer to a whole way of life of people.

Question 43: It is difficult to give the definitions of the word *culture* EXCEPT for its ______.

A. agricultural and medical meanings
B. philosophical and historical meanings
C. historical and figurative meanings
D. sociological and anthropological meanings

Question 44: Which of the following is NOT true about the word *culture*?

A. It differs from the word *civilization*.
B. It evolves from agriculture.
C. Its use has been considerably changed.
D. It is a word that cannot be defined.

Question 45: The passage mainly discusses ______.

A. the multiplicity of meanings of the word *culture*
B. the distinction between *culture* and *civilization*
C. the figurative meanings of the word *culture*
D. the derivatives of the word *culture*

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 46: Our boss would rather ______ during the working hours.

A. we didn't chat
B. we don't chat
C. us not chat
D. us not chatting

would rather + V_0 ...
than V_0.

Question 47: Joan: "Our friends are coming. ______, Mike?"
Mike: "I'm sorry, but I can't do it now."

A. Shall you make some coffee, please
B. Would you mind making some coffee
C. Why don't we cook some coffee
D. Shall I make you like some coffee

Shouldn't

Question 48: "You ______ have cooked so many dishes. There are only three of us for lunch."

A. wouldn't
B. oughtn't
C. needn't
D. couldn't

Question 49: Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."
Kate: "Yes, just a minute. ______!"

A. No longer
B. I'm coming
C. I'd be OK
D. I won't finish

Question 50: "Why don't you sit down and ______?"

A. make yourself at peace
B. make it your own home
C. make yourself at home
D. make yourself at rest

Question 51: "You'll recognize Jenny when you see her. She ______ a red hat."

A. will wear
B. will be wearing
C. wears
D. is wearing

Question 52: He never lets anything ______ him and his weekend fishing trip.

A. come among
B. come between

CHIA SẺ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN LÝ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC 100 TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

C. come up D. come on

Question 53: The Second World War ______ in 1939.

A. turned up B. took out

C. brought about (trải lên 1 vật để) D. broke out nổ ra

Question 54: The instructor blew his whistle and ______.

A. off the runners were running [✓ B. off ran the runners]

C. off were running the runners D. the runners run off

Question 55: Sue: "Can you help me with my essay?"

Robert: "______"

A. I think that, too. B. Yes, I'm afraid not.

C. Not completely. D. Why not?

Question 56: Before I left for my summer camp, my mother told me to take warm clothes with me ______ it was cold.

A. so that B. despite

C. whereas D. in case

Question 57: "Never be late for an interview, ______ you can't get the job."

[✓ A. otherwise] B. if not

C. or so D. unless

Question 58: ______ without animals and plants?

A. What would life on earth be like

B. How would life on earth be for

C. What will life on earth be like

D. How will life on earth be like

Question 59: This shirt is ______ that one.

A. much far expensive than B. as much expensive as

C. a bit less expensive D. not nearly as expensive as

Question 60: If it ______ for the heavy storm, the accident would not have happened.

Question 61: "We'd better ______ if we want to get there in time."

A. take up B. put down

C. speed up D. turn down

Question 62: I could not ______ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.

A. make off (cuống đi) B. take in

C. get along (hòa đồng phù hợp D. hold on

Question 63: The temperature ______ takes place varies widely from material to material.

A. which melting B. which they melt

C. at which melting D. at which they melt

Question 64: The sign "**NO TRESPASSING**" tells you ______.

A. not to approach B. not to smoke

C. not to enter D. not to photograph

Question 65: Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening."

Maria: "______."

A. Yes, it's really good B. No, it's very kind of you

C. I'm glad you enjoyed it D. Oh, that's right

Question 66: She built a high wall round her garden ______.

A. in order that her fruit not be stolen

B. to enable people not taking her fruit

C. so that her fruit would be stolen

[✓ D. to prevent her fruit from being stolen]

Question 67: The sky was cloudy and foggy. We went to the beach, ______.

A. so B. however

C. even though D. yet

Question 68: I did not want to believe them, but in fact, ______ was true.

A. what they said B. what has said

C. which they said D. that they were said

Question 69: "______ you treat him, he'll help you. He's so tolerant." chịu đựng

A. In addition to B. Even though

C. As if D. No matter how

Question 70: The village was ______ visible through the dense fog.

A. mostly B. hard C. only D. barely

Read the following passage adapted from* Cultural Guide - OALD, *and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

The issue of equality for women in British society first attracted national attention in the early 20th century, when the suffragettes won for women the right to vote. In the 1960s feminism became the subject of intense debate

CHỦ SỬ KIẾN THỨC BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HOÁ ... TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

when the women's liberation movement encouraged women to reject their traditional supporting role and to demand equal status and equal rights with men in areas such as employment and pay.

Since then, the **gender gap** between the sexes has been reduced. The Equal Pay Act of 1970, for instance, made it illegal for women to be paid less than men for doing the same work, and in 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act aimed to prevent either sex having an unfair advantage when applying for jobs. In the same year the Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to help people claim their rights to equal treatment and to publish research and statistics to show where improvements in opportunities for women need to be made. Women now have much better employment opportunities, though they still tend to get less well-paid jobs than men, and very few are appointed to top jobs in industry.

In the US the movement that is often called the "first wave of feminism" began in the mid 1800s. Susan B. Anthony worked for the right to vote, Margaret Sanger wanted to provide women with the means of contraception so that they could decide whether or not to have children, and Elizabeth Blackwell, who had to fight for the chance to become a doctor, wanted women to have greater opportunities to study. Many feminists were interested in other social issues.

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. Women like Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem became associated with the fight to get equal rights and opportunities for women under the law. An important issue was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which was intended to change the Constitution. Although the ERA was not passed, there was progress in other areas. It became illegal for employers, schools, clubs, etc. to discriminate against women. But women still find it hard to advance beyond a certain point in their careers, the so-called **glass ceiling** that prevents them from having high-level jobs. Many women also face the problem of the second shift, i.e. the household chores.

In the 1980s, feminism became less popular in the US and there was less interest in solving the remaining problems, such as the fact that most women still earn much less than men. Although there is still discrimination, the principle that it should not exist is widely accepted.

Question 71: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that in the 19th century, ______.

A. British women did not have the right to vote in political elections

B. most women did not wish to have equal status and equal rights

C. British women did not complete their traditional supporting role

D. suffragettes fought for the equal employment and equal pay

Question 72: The phrase "**gender gap**" in paragraph 2 refers to ______.

A. the social distance between the two sexes

B. the difference in status between men and women

C. the visible space between men and women

D. the social relationship between the two sexes

Question 73: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Elizabeth Blackwell are mentioned as ______.

A. American women who had greater opportunities

B. American women who were more successful than men

C. pioneers in the fight for American women's rights

D. American women with exceptional abilities

Question 74: The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) ______.

A. supported employers, schools and clubs

B. was brought into force in the 1960s

C. was not officially approved

D. changed the US Constitution

Question 75: In the late 20th century, some information about feminism in Britain was issued by ______.

A. the Equal Pay Act of 1970

B. the Sex Discrimination Act

C. the Equal Opportunities Commission

D. the Equal Rights Amendment

Question 76: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The US movement of feminism became the most popular in the late 20th century.

B. The women's liberation movement in the world first began in Britain.

C. The movement of feminism began in the US earlier than in Britain.

D. The British government passed laws to support women in the early 20th century.

Question 77: The phrase "**glass ceiling**" in paragraph 4 mostly means ______.

A. an overlooked problem

B. a ceiling made of glass
C. an imaginary barrier
D. a transparent frame

Question 78: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Many American women still face the problem of household chores.
B. An American woman once had to fight for the chance to become a doctor.
C. British women now have much better employment opportunities.
D. There is now no sex discrimination in Britain and in the US.

Question 79: It can be inferred from the passage that _______.
A. the belief that sex discrimination should not exist is not popular in the US
B. women in Britain and the US still fight for their equal status and equal rights
C. the British government did not approve of the women's liberation movement
D. women do not have better employment opportunities despite their great efforts

Question 80: Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Women and the Right to Vote
B. Opportunities for Women Nowadays
C. The Suffragettes in British Society
D. Feminism in Britain and the US

KEY

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

1. A	2. A	3.B	4. B	5. D	6. A	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. D
11. D	12. D	13. C	14. D	15. C	16.B	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. C
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. A	25. C	26. B	27. C	28. B	29. C	30. B
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. B	35. A	36. C	37. B	38. C	39. A	40. C
41. D	42. C	43. A	44. C	45.A	46. B	47. B	48. A	49. C	50. D
51. B	52. B	53. A	54. D	55. B	56. B	57. D	58. A	59. B	60. B
61. A	62. C	63. B	64. B	65. C	66. C	67. C	68. C	69. A	70. B
71. C	72. B	73. C	74. B	75. B	76. A	77. B	78. B	79. C	80. C
81. C	82. C	83. A	84. C	85. C	86. C	87. D	88. C	89. C	90. A
91. D	92. D	93. B	94. A	95. C	96. B	97. D	98. C	99. C	100.C
101.A	102.A	103.C	104.C	105.D	106.C	107.B	108.C	109.C	110.A
111.C	112.B	113.B	114.A	115.B	116.C	117.D	118.A	119.A	120.A
121.A	122.A	123.B	124.C	125.B	126.D	127.B	128.A	129.A	130.C
131.D	132.C	133.B	134.A	135.C	136.A	137.D	138.D	139.D	140.B
141.C	142.C	143.D	144.B	145.C	146.D	147.D	148.C	149.B	150.A
151.D	152.A	153.A	154.A	155.C	156.C	157.B	158.C	159.D	160.B
161.B	162.C	163.C	164.C	165.D	166.B	167.A	168.C	169.A	170.D
171.D	172.D	173.C	174.A	175.A	176.B	177.C	178.D	179.C	180.A
181.C	182.B	183.A	184.B	185.C	186.A	187.D	188.C	189.B	190.A
191.C	192.B	193.B	194.B	195.B	196.B	197.B	198.B	199.B	200.A

ERROR RECOGNITION

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. D	16. B	17. B	18. D	19. B	20. D
21. C	22. D	23. C	24. B	25. D	26. D	27. D	28. D	29. D	30. D
31. A	32. A	33. A	34. B	35. C	36. C	37. C	38. C	39. A	40. D
41. D	42. A	43. C	44. B	45. C	46. A	47. A	48. D	49. C	50. C
51. B	52. D	53. A	54. B	55. D	56. B	57. C	58. C	59. C	60. B
61. C	62. C	63. C	64. C	65. B	66. B	67. C	68. C	69. A	70. D
71. B	72. A	73. B	74. C	75. B	76. C	77. D	78. A	79. C	80. D
81. D	82. D	83. B	84. A	85. C	86. B	87. B	88. D	89. A	90. A
91. A	92. B	93. A	94. B	95. A	96. B	97. A	98. A	99. D	100.C

BỒI DẠY KÈM TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐC: 10

GAP FILL QUESTIONS

Pass.1	1.B	2.D	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.B
Pass.2	1.A	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.C	10.B
Pass.3	1.B	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.D
Pass.4	1.A	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.C	8.A	9.C	10.B
Pass.5	1.C	2.A	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.C	8.A	9.A	10.D
Pass.6	1.D	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.C	10.B
Pass.7	1.D	2.D	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.	7.A	8.A	9.C	10.C
Pass.8	1.D	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.A
Pass.9	1.C	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.D
Pass.10	1.B	2.A	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.D
Pass.11	1.D	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.A
Pass.12	1.A	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.A
Pass.13	1.A	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.D
Pass.14	1.A	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.C	8.B	9.C	10.D
Pass.15	1.B	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.B	8.A	9.A	10.B

MEANING SIMILARITY / PARAPHRASING QUESTIONS

1. A	2.D	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.A	10.C
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.C	16.B	17.A	18.A	19.A	20.A
21.A	22.A	23.B	24.A	25.A	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.C	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.A	34.B	35.C	36.B	37.C	38.C	39.A	40.A
41.A	42.D	43.B	44.A	45.C	46.A	47.A	48.C	49.D	50.A
51.B	52.D	53.C	54.C	55.A	56.A	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.C
61.D	62.C	63.B	64.B	65.A	66.C	67.A	68.A	69.C	70.B
71.C	72.A	73D	74.B	75.B	76.B	77.A	78.C	79.A	80.A
81.A	82.A	83.A	84.A	85.A	86.B	87.D	88.B	89.C	90.B

PRONUNCIATION QUESTIONS

PRONUNCIATION DIFFERENTIATION

1.B	2.D	3.D	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.D	8.C	9.	10.C
11.D	12.D	13.D	14.D	15.B	16.D	17.C	18.A	19.B	20.C
21.D	22.D	23.B	24.B	25.D	26.D	27.A	28.C	29.D	30.B
31.D	32.A	33.C	34.D	35.B	36.C	37.D	38.D	39.C	40.D
41.D	42.A	43.D	44.B	45.B	46.D	47.B	48.C	49.D	50C
51.A	52.C	53.C	54.D	55.A	56.A	57.D	58.C	59.D	60.C
61.D	62.C	63.D	64.C	65.B	66.C	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.B
71.D	72.D	73.A	74.A	75.B	76.A	77.D	78.D	79.D	80.B
81.D	82.D	83.B	84.C	85.A	86.A	87.A	88.B	89.B	90.D
91.A	92.A	93.D	94.A	95.B	96.B	97.C	98.D	99.D	100.B

STRESS PATTERN RECOGNITION

1.C	2. D	3. D	4.D	5.D	6.D	7.D	8.D	9.D	10.D
11.D	12.D	13.C	14.D	15.C	16.B	17.C	18.D	19.C	20.C
21.D	22.A	23.D	24.D	25.D	26.A	27.A	28.D	29.D	30.C
31.D	32.D	33.D	34.A	35.D	36.C	37.B	38.D	39.A	40.D
41.A	42.D	43.B	44.D	45.B	46.C	47.B	48.A	49.D	50.A
51.D	42.B	53.A	54.B	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.A	59.B	60.D
61.D	62.C	63.C	64.D	65.B	66.B	67.A	68.C	69.D	70.D
71.B	72.D	73.D	74.C	75.A	76.C	77.A	78.D	79.D	80.D
81.D	82.B	83.D	84.C	85.D	86.A	87.C	88.A	89.D	90.D
91.A	92.D	93.A	94.D	95.D	96.A	97.D	98.C	99.B	100.D

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

TRADITIONAL READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Pass.1	1.C	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.B	7.A	8.A	9.C	10.B
Pass.2	1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.B	7.C	8.C	9.C	10.C
Pass.3	1.A	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.D	8.A	9.A	10.D
Pass.4	1.A	2.B	3.D	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.A
Pass.5	1.A	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.C
Pass.6	1.C	2.A	3.D	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.B

Pass.7	1.C	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.D	6.A	7.C	8.B	9.D	10.A
Pass.8	1.C	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.A
Pass.9	1.C	2.B	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.B
Pass.10	1.C	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.B	6.B	7.D	8.A	9.C	10.A
Pass.11	1.B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.B	7.A	8.C	9.C	10.D
Pass.12	1.A	2.B	3.D	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.C	9.D	10.D
Pass.13	1.B	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.C	6.C	7.A	8.C	9.A	10.B
Pass.14	1.C	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.C	10.B
Pass.15	1.A	2.B	3.B	4.B	5.C	6.A	7.A	8.D	9.D	10.C
Pass.16	1.D	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.C	6.D	7.A	8.D	9.A	10.D

CLOZE READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Pass.1	1.B	2.C	3.	4.A	5.A	6.B	7.C	8.B	9.D	10.B
Pass.2	1.D	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.C
Pass.3	1.D	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.B	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.A
Pass.4	1.B	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.D
Pass.5	1.A	2.C	3.D	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.B
Pass.6	1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.A	10.A
Pass.7	1.C	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.C	6.D	7.C	8.C	9.B	10.A
Pass.8	1.C	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.B	10.B
Pass.9	1.B	2.B	3.A	4.D	5.A	6.B	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.A
Pass.10	1.B	2.B	3.D	4.D	5.B	6.C	7.C	8.C	9.D	10.A
Pass.11	1.B	2.C	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.A
Pass.12	1.C	2.D	3.D	4.A	5.B	6.B	7.D	8.D	9.B	10.C
Pass.13	1.D	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.D	9.A	10.A
Pass.14	1.A	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.C
Pass.15	1.C	2.B	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.B	7.C	8.A	9.D	10.A

PRACTICE TESTS

TEST 1

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.C	10.A
11.C	12.B	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.C	20.C
21.D	22.C	23.C	34.C	25.D	26.B	27.B	28.D	29.B	30.C
31.A	32.D	33.D	34.C	35.A	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.C	40.D
41.A	42.C	43.A	44.D	45.D	46.A	47.D	48.D	49.C	50.A
51.B	52.B	53.D	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.B	59.D	60.A
61.A	62.B	63.B	64.D	65.A	66.C	67.A	68.A	69.B	70.B
71.C	72.A	73.C	74.C	75.D	76.A	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.A

TEST 2

1.A	2.A	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.C	8.A	9.C	10.A
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.B	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.C
21.A	22.D	23.D	34.C	25.B	26.A	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.A
31.A	32.D	33.D	34.A	35.B	36.B	37.B	38.D	39.A	40.C
41.B	42.C	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.C	47.A	48.A	49.D	50.B
51.D	52.A	53.A	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.D	59.C	60.C
61.D	62.A	63.D	64.A	65.A	66.C	67.A	68.D	69.D	70.D
71.B	72.B	73.D	74.D	75.D	76.D	77.D	78.A	79.D	80.C

TEST 3

1.C	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.A	9.A	10.B
11.C	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.A	18.D	19.D	20.D
21.B	22.D	23.D	34.C	25.D	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.A	30.B
31.D	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.A	36.A	37.D	38.D	39.C	40.B
41.A	42.A	43.A	44.D	45.A	46.A	47.B	48.C	49.B	50.C
51.B	52.B	53.D	54.B	55.D	56.D	57.A	58.A	59.D	60.B
61.C	62.B	63.C	64.C	65.C	66.D	67.B	68.A	69.D	70.D
71.A	72.B	73.C	74.C	75.C	76.C	77.C	78.D	79.B	80.D

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